BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO·REGIS·ET·SENATUS·ANGLIÆ.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1822. [NUMBER 1545.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of March in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and other Stores will take place on Monday the 15th of this month, and continue for one Week.

The Sale each day will commence at NOON.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Act. Dep. War. Keep. in Charge.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room
2nd April 1822.

જાહેર·નામો

એવોજે·શ્રી·શરકાર·કંમપેનીનો·મા લ·બર્નાત·તથા·ક્રાનુ·તથા·બીજી·જત શ્કે·તેની·વકરી·દર·મહીને·થાએછે·તે વકરી·આય·મહીનામાં·તારીખ ૧૫ શી મવારના·દને·થાશે·ને·એક· કલ્કતા· શ્રુ કી·તે·વકરી·ચાલશે *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

વકરી·દર·દીને·બપોરની·ચાલુ·થ તી·જશે—તા· ૨ આપરેલ·શંને ૧૮૨૨ મંગારેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

મણીર મય

કોભાજે શ્રમ્રર્ મંડ્રેનીચ મ ય ઘમ્રત ય ધાજી ય ઈંતર્ મય મ યછે યાચી ઘર્ મણીન્યાત ધી મમી ઘિત યછે તી ધીમમી યા મ ણીન્યાત તાગીખ ૧૬ ઈંઙીપમી છે ઈંય ય છેમ યઙપડા ઙ્રઈંતે તા ધીમમી ચાઈંય

ધીમમી ઘર્ ધીયમ ઘોમ પ્રયમી ચાઙી ઘિઈંય તાગીખ 2 મયે ય પ્રીય ૭૫ ૧૮22 ઈંૅધી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Packets are now open at this office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England and the Cape of Good Hope by the Ship Rockingham, which will be closed on Friday the 26th instant.

C. LAW,
Postmaster General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
BOMBAY,
4th April 1822.

A CARD.

SUNDAY next being EASTER DAY, a Collection will be made after the Sermon for the Benefit of European and other Poor.

VESTRY ST. THOMAS CHURCH.
April 4th 1822.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
On MONDAY next,
AT
Dadey Santook's Stables,
A LOT OF
ARAB HORSES.

Bombay 5th April 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

That on MONDAY the 8th April 1822,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Mr. Ashburner's Building,
IN APOLLO STREET,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
GLASS WARE,
RICHLY CUT AND NEWEST IN FASHION,
RECENTLY IMPORTED PER THE
GEORGE HOME
CAPT. TELFER
FROM LONDON.

ELEGANT 4, 8 and 10 lights Lustres, Table ditto of 2 and 3 lights with cut Shades, handsomely diamond and strawberry cut dessert Services, Plated Epergne with 5 richly cut Dishes, Plated Cruet Stands and Liquor Frames, Butter & Sugar Basons, Muffineers with silver and gilt tops, Tumblers of sizes, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups; Wine and Water, Claret, Wine & Liquor Glasses; Jelly and Custard ditto, Salt Cellars, Quart and Pint Decanters, Mugs and Covers, Glass Candlesticks Shades with Drops and Pans, Hooka Bottoms, Plated Paris Lamps with cut Domes, Plated Sliding Shades, India Shades; cut, flowered, painted, plain white and green, Vase Lamps, engraved flowers and plain, both plated and brass furnitures; Cabin Lamps, plated Pillar Shades, double and three branches Wall Shades, Pickle Bottles with glass tops, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 30th March 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 8th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY articles of household Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, consisting of Silver Tea-Pot, Sugar-Basons, Milk-Bowls, Spoons, Waiters and Plated Bread-Baskets, &c., Glass, Queens and China-Ware, a few articles of Jewellery, containing Watches, Brooches, Chains, Rings, &c. and also Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. the effects of an officer deceased.

At 12 o'clock, will be put up several Saddle Horses, &c., and also a pair of well known and matched Acheen Ponies, go in Shigrampoe remarkably well, with a set of Harness, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Bombay 4th April 1822.

Loan Advertisement.

IF any Gentleman can lend the farces of "LOVE LAUGHS at LOCKSMITHS", "THE BEE-HIVE", & "THE HUNTER OF THE ALPS", for a few days, he will confer a favor. The COURIER OFFICE will be responsible for their safe keeping and return.

Bombay 6th April 1822.

FOR SALE,

WALNUT plants, at the house of NURSUNGJEE CAWASJEE, near MR. GRAY'S office without the town walls, No. 2 in Parsee street, at Rs. 15 per each plant.

Bombay, 5th April 1822.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY,

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a writ of FIERI FACIAS at the Suit of MUDONJEE MAWJEE, trading under the name and firm of MAWJEE ANUNDJEE,
AGAINST
JOHN WILLIAM TASKER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Thursday the 11th day of April instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry on the Sheriff's office, one Promissary Note for Calcutta, the property of the abovenamed Defendant.

One Promissary Note at 6 per cent for Calcutta Sicca Rupees 2000, dated 30th June 1813 No. 2116 of 1813-14.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
3d April 1822.

શરીફ·શેલ

ખબર·કુજથી·આપીએને·તેશપતવા રને·દીને·તારીક ૧૧ આપરેલ·ચાલતા· મહીનાની·કલાક ૧૨ ને·વખતે·જાહેર· કરીને·શરીફની·કાપીશમા·વેચાશે·નોટ ૧ પરામશારી·ટકા ૬ ની·કલકતાની· શકાજ·રુપીઆ ૨૦૦૦ શંને·તારીક 30 જુન ૧૮૨૩ નીચે·તેપર·નંબર ૨૧૧૬ શંને ૧૮૨૩ | ૧૪ તે·મીલકત·જાન·કુ લીઅમ·દાશકર·નીચે·તે·શરીફે·ટાચ·મા રીને·કબજ·કીધેલીછે·શ્રી·કુદરાભલ·રી કાડર·કોરત·ની·કીકરીથી·માકણજી·મા વજી·વેપાર·ચલાવેછે·માવજી·મોણદજી ની·વતી·એવ·ની·કરીઆદી·બાબદ·શ્રી ચુંબજી·ની·તારીક 3 આપરેલ·શંને ૧૮૨૨

FOR SALE

AT THE
Tavern Ware-house,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,

HOLLANDS GIN in small cases containing 12 three pint bottles each, Cognac Brandy, English and French Claret, Port and Madeira Wine, Europe Hams and Cheeses, Tanna Bacon, China Hams, China Preserves, Green and Black Tea, Pearl Barley, country Butter and Pickles, and a few chests of superior Sago, containing 120 pounds a chest.

Bombay, April 5th 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On FRIDAY the 20th instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

The Household Property of the late

CHARLES SHUBRICK, Esq.

AT THE HOUSE

LATELY OCCUPIED BY HIM

NEAR THE 3D MILE STONE

BYCULLA:

CONSISTING of modern Plate, Plated ware, Glass, Queen's ware, Mirrors, Glass Lamps, Wall Shades, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, several dozen of fine Old & P. Madeira.

ALSO

A Chariot in good condition with spare Wheels, and a pair of well matched Bay Arab Horses, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay 6th April 1822

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE

On Commission

FROM THE ISLE OF FRANCE,

BY THE

ELIZA,

CAPTAIN FRITH,

A Fresh Batch of

MINERAL WATER,

HAVE also for Sale, Nutmeg Oil in Pint Bottles, and Boxes of French Perfumery.

Bombay, 6th April 1822.

Lottery of Books

OF

POPULAR INTEREST

AND

GENERAL UTILITY

A FEW Tickets in the above Lottery still remain unsold, and may be had on application at MR. ANDERSON'S Office adjoining "The British and Foreign Library," at 50 Rs. per Ticket.

Orders from outstations accompanied with remittances, or an Hoondie, will be duly attended to.

Bombay, 3d April 1822.

NEW MUSIC.

MR. ANDERSON has for sale a few Copies, "Beauties of the Irish Melodies, selected and most respectfully dedicated to the Most Noble the Governor General of all India"; by Lacy, at Rs. 18 per copy.

Bombay 3d April 1822.

NEW VALUABLE BOOKS,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

MR. ANDERSON has the pleasure to inform the Public in general that he has received per Ship GEORGE HOME, a large collection of New Valuable Publications, containing as follows, viz.—Don Juan by Lord Byron, contg. 3d, 4th and 5th Cantos, Annals of Philosophy, Gilchrist's Preceptor and Vocabulary, Lives of Eminent Scotsmen from part 1st to 3d, Memoirs of a man of Fashion, Malthus on Population to the fourth, and former edition of an Essay on the principle of population, Cook's Oracle, [illegible] receipts for plain cookery on the [illegible] economical plans for private Families, [illegible] Brewers' Assistant containing the latest Tables of Insurance, Talents and Character of Buonaparte, Scott's French Campaign, Major Court's Palembang, Kelly's Gambist, Mackenzie's Experiments, Cholera line, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, Portuguese and English Dictionary, Anecdotes of Chatham, Schlegell's Lectures on Literature, Life of David Hogarth, Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life by diet & Regimen, Latin & English Dictionary, Milburn's Oriental Commerce, and numerous other valuable new Publicatoins; the latest No. of the Edinburgh Review, Army and Navy Lists for September and October.

Bombay 6th April 1822.

PROSPECTUS

OF

A GUIDE

TO THE

COMMERCE OF BENGAL,

For the use of Merchants, Ship-Owners, Commanders of Ships & Others

AND

External Commerce.

OF

BENGAL,

WITH A COPIOUS APPENDIX

Comprehending various details and statements relative to the shipping and commerce of countries connected with

BRITISH INDIA AND CHINA.

The whole compiled from authentic sources and containing an extensive variety of interesting matter upon the foregoing important subjects,

BY

JOHN PHIPPS.

OF THE

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,

CALCUTTA.

THE work will form a quarto volume of from 300 to 400 pages printed in clear type upon fine Europe paper, of which a specimen may be seen in the prospectus at MR. ANDERSON'S Office adjoining the BRITISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY.

Price to Subscribers, neatly bound, Rs. 30
Stitched, ... 25

Bombay 3d April 1822.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Francis Warden Esq. ...	1 Copy bound.
T. D. Beaty Esqs.	ditto,
Charles Keys Esq.	ditto,
Mr. Brown, ...	ditto boards
W. Milburn Esq.	1 ditto ditto,
Mr. Anderson for the British and Foreign Library, ...	1 ditto bound

Advertisement.

MR. ANDERSON,

HAS received per Ship HANNAH the following, viz.—

Improved Map of India, compiled from all the latest and most authentic Materials.—A New Geological Map of England and Wales—A New Map of Somersetshire,—East India Register and Directory, corrected up to 28th August last,—Greenough's Geology, — Reeve's Holy Bible, in 4 volumes most superbly bound,—The Act of Cultivation,—Hansard's Parliamentary Debates,—Nurseries,—Quarterly Review, No. 50,—Mill's History of British India,—Asiatic Journal, for British India and its dependencies from January 1816 to June 1821, half bound in Russia,—Sale's Koran,—European Commerce,—Shakespeare, Boyer's French and English Dictionary,—Clarke's Village Minstrel,— Regulations for the Formation and movements of Cavalry,—Popular Plays,—Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,—Antar, a Bedoen Romance,—Devil on Sticks,—Gulliver's Travels,—Fairy Tales, — Tales of the Genii,—Chinese Tales,—Don Quixote—Spiritual Quixote,—Butler's Hudibras,—Sturm's Reflections,—Thomson's Seasons —History of Prince Arthur,—Young's Nights Thoughts,—Army List for October and November.

Bombay, 6th April 1822.

SCHEME

OF THE

TWENTY SEVENTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

1 Prize of	10,000 Gold Mohurs,	160,000
1 ditto of	....	100,000
1 ditto of	.....	50,000
2 ditto of	20,000	40,000
2 ditto of	10,000	20,000
10 ditto of	1,000	10,000
40 ditto of	500	20,000
200 ditto of	250	50,000
1200 ditto of	125	1,50,000

1457 Prizes.
4543 Blanks.

6,000 Tickets at 100 Rs. each, 600,000

The 1200 Numbers first drawn from the Number wheel will be entitled to the 1200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

The capital Prize of 1,60,000 Rupees will be a floating Prize, on the last day of drawing, and that of Sicca Rupees 100,000 from the Commencement of the Sixth Day.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st of July next, and is to be completed in twelve days' Drawing, and so as to be finished on or before the 28th August.

For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St George and Bombay will be authorized to discharge the prizes which may be drawn amongst the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within Two Months after the Agents shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes, of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agents within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

Prize Tickets in the late Lottery will be received in payment for Tickets in the present Lottery.

J. TROTTER,
Superintendent.

Calcutta the 11th Feb. 1822.

Tickets for Sale at the Office of Messrs. *MacKintosh & Hamilton.*

Bombay, 3d April 1822.

Freight and Passage

FOR THE

CAPE AND LONDON.

THE

GEORGE HOME

CAPTAIN TELFER

IS ready to receive Cargo, & will sail about the middle of May: has very superior accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Mr. Douglas*, Supercargo, at Messrs. *Jahangheer and Nowrojee Nasservanjee's* Office.

Bombay 3d April 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the intended Sale of the Remainder of the late MR. TOMKINS'S effects on Saturday next, is deferred to Wednesday next the tenth Instant.

BY THE EXECUTORS,

Bombay, 4th April 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ફીંથી•આપીએચને

મીશતર•ફરાંશીશ•ટાંમફીનશનો•બ
ફાતનો•રેફેલો•શાંમાંન•જેફશ•આવતા•
શનીશરવારનાં•દીને•વેચવાનો•મુફરર•
ફીધો•હતો•તે•આવતા•બુધવારનાં•દીને
તારીખ ૧૦ મી•આપ્રેલ•મહીનાનીએ•વે
ચશે—તા• ૪ ઠી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨ *

(વફીલોથી)

FOR SALE,

A FEW CHESTS

CONTAINING EACH 6 *DOZEN*

OF

SUPERIOR CHOICE

London Particular

MADEIRA

WINE,

Which has been in wood upwards of 8 years in India:

TO BE HAD AT 32 PER DOZEN

ON APPLICATION

AT THE GODOWNS

UNDER MESSRS. FORBES & CO.'S OFFICE

Bombay 4th April 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, ...	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

HOUSES

TO BE SOLD.

THAT very desirable Premises situated near Baboola Tank, betwen MR. J. MITCHELL'S, Coach maker, and the house now occupied by Maj. FEARON, the property of MRS. MARY SMITH. It consists of a good lower room Bungalow, and a smaller upper roomed one, with convenient Godowns, Cook room & Stabling; also an excellent spot of Garden ground with a well in it, and another well near the Cook room, both of excellent water. The premises can be seen at any time on application to MRS. SMITH, now residing thereon, who will also settle for the price: and the Title deeds &c. may be seen on application to MR. HUMPHREYS, Cabinet maker in the Fort, in whose possession they are.

Saturday, 6th April 1822.

FOR SALE,

A BENGAL built Shigrampoe, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, and Europe Harness. For particulars enquire of Messrs. BOYCE and Co.

Bombay 23d March 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED,

THAT on SATURDAY the 13th Inst. at 2 o'Clock in the forenoon will be put up for Sale by public Auction on the dock head, on account of the Underwriters, for ready money, the WRECK of the Pattamar Boat NARNATT, *Sirong Yacoob*, belonging to Hormasjee Rustonjee and Eduljee Rustonjee saved by the Pilot, and now lies on Shore near Dock-head.

Bombay 4th April 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

જે લોકો કેઠલ લખેલા બારકશનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થા એ જે આવતા શનીશરવારનાં દંને તારીખ ૧૩ મી આએ મહીનાંની એ બપોરનાં કલાક ૨ નાં વીમાવાલાઓને કશા બે રોકડે નાંણે જાહેર લીલાંકુ કરીને કંપ તેમારી નરનટનો ભાગેલો શાંમાંન જેકબ પેલટ બચાવ કરીને કીનારે લાવે એ છે તે ગોદી આગલ વેચશે—એ કંપતેમારી નરનટનો શરંગ જ આકુબને ઘણી કોરમજી ૩શાંતમજી તથા એદલજી ૩શાંતમજી—તા ૪ ઈ આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨ *

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM SYMONDS COOKE Esq. late an Assistant Surgeon, in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.)

Bombay, 26th March 1822.

A CARD.

THE HON'BLE the GOVERNOR requests the honor of the OFFICERS *of* HIS MAJESTY'S *and the* HONORABLE COMPANY'S *Civil, Military and Marine Services' company at a* BALL *and* SUPPER *to celebrate* HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, *on the 23d inst.*

R. E. BURROWES,
Capt. A. D. C.

PARELL HOUSE,
4th April 1822.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of March 1822.

		THERMOMETER			BAROMETER.			
		11 A. M.	1 P. M	4 P. M	11 A. M		4 P. M	
1822								
March.	*date*	*degs.*	*degs.*	*degs.*	*In*	*dec.*	*In*	*dec.*
Friday	1	83	85½	89	30	11	30	02
	2	82½	84½	85	30	06	29	97
	3	82	83	83½	30	02	29	93
	4	80½	81	81½	30	09	29	95
	5	80	80½	81	30	05	30	09
	6	80½	80	80½	30	19	30	02
	7	80	80½	82	30	19	29	91
	8	80½	81	82½	30	18	30	01
	9	81	84½	83	30	05	29	97
	10	80½	81	81½	30	05	30	09
	11	80½	81	81½	30	03	30	05
	12	81	82	81½	30	03	29	95
	13	80½	82	82	30	04	29	96
	14	81½	82½	83	30	02	29	96
	15	81½	82	82½	30	01	29	92
	16	80½	81½	82	30	09	29	94
	17	80½	81½	82	30	09	29	92
	18	81½	8-½	83	30	01	29	91
	19	83½	85½	87	29	97	29	97
	20	84	84½	84½	30	02	29	93
	21	83	83½	84½	30	01	29	91
	22	82½	84	84½	29	97	29	86
	23	83	83½	84½	29	87	29	93
	24	83	83½	84	30	02	30	09
	25	82½	83½	84	30	12	30	04
	26	82	82	82½	30	19	30	01
	27	82	82½	83	30	05	29	97
	28	82½	83½	83½	30	06	29	97
	29	83	84½	85	30	07	30	02
	30	83½	85	86½	30	08	30	01
	31	84	84½	85	30	19	30	03

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I beg leave to send you copy of a letter I have addressed to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette. If you will do me the favor to give it also circulation through your paper, you will very much oblige

SIR,
Your obedient servant,
A. A.

23d March.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The frequent application made to me by travellers for Routes first suggested to me the project of publishing a Table of Roads. The records of the office, to which I belong furnish a considerable number of Routes which has lately been very greatly encreased by contributions from my friends throughout the establishment; and a portion of my leisure hours has been devoted to the labour of selecting from these accumulated stores, those which appeared most useful, and preparing them for the press. That such a work is required for the presidency, I leave to the testimony of those persons who have ever felt the inconvenience of searching in vain for Villages mentioned in their manuscript Routes, or who have sometimes been obliged to travel 20 miles instead of 10. But in the transcription of Routes, and documents of this nature, by Purvoes, error is multiplied by every succeeding copy. These errors in names occur so frequently that throughout most part of the Deccan, where I have it in my power, I have had the same Routes very carefully taken in Marratta by Karkoons in order to compare them with those already in my possession in the English character; and I trust I have succeeded in giving the work a tolerable degree of accuracy. Will you do me the favor to give this letter a place in your paper and invite subscriptions for the publication of the work. If the number of subscribers' names received in your office encourage the undertaking, I shall be happy in forwarding to you the manuscript prepared for the press. There are about 120 Routes chiefly laid down from actual survey; of these 90 are between stations within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, the rest are Routes leading through the adjacent territories of the Nizam, the Nagpoor state and the South Western Provinces under the Bengal Presidency.

To encrease the general benifit of the work, I would add an Appendix containing various useful articles. The price to subscribers should not exceed 8 Rupees.

I res, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. A.

POONAH,
23d March 1822.

POONAH 31ST MARCH 1822.

MR. EDITOR,

Unanimity is at all times a delightful contemplation, and particularly attractive in this distant clime; but where it is exhibited in two Services otherwise so distinct as the King's and the Company's; and with such warmth of feeling as marked the Fête given here on Friday the 29th Instant (much as I dislike the public description of parties in general) I should deem it unpardonable to pass this over in silence, and I feel assured, that you, Mr. Editor, will be happy in being the channel of giving publicity to an entertainment as honorable to the feelings of the *givers* as the *receivers*.

On Friday 29th Instant a Dinner, Ball and Supper were given by the Gentlemen of the Hon'ble Company's Service at Poonah to the Officers of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, at the Commissioner's bungalow. The Stewards appointed were Mr. Chaplin, Col. Cunningham, Col. Dyson, Capt. Nutt, Capt. Dunsterville, Lieut. McLeod, Mr. Borrodaile, and Lieut. Leighton; and judging from the universal feeling exhibited throughout the night, their exertions must have been amply rewarded, by the smile of pleasure and satisfaction that beam'd around them.

The approach to the rooms was illumin'd by a double row of lamps supported by pillars wreathed with Mangoe leaves (the best substitute where the Laurel flourishes only on the brows of the wearer) and these were connected by festoons of lamps with a triumphal arch which faced the principal door of the large room, and was in full view from the president's chair.

The *British Union* was seen "*Waving in the mid-night breeze*" above a complete front of architecture composed of pillars of the doric order surmounted by an attic supporting the arch, in the centre of which was a transparency of the Insignia of His Majesty's 47th Regiment.—The pillar on the right exhibited *His Majesty's Arms* with the word "Welcome" that on the left the *Arms of the Hon'ble East India Company*, and the motto "*Unanimity*": the cornices of the pillars and arch were studded with lamps; and the whole had a brilliant effect, and did credit to the scientific taste of one of the stewards.

The receiving room was tastefully fitted up, the walls divided into pannels or compartments and ionic pillasters with fluted shafts on each side the four doors. In the compartments over each of these (as also the 4 principal doors of the hall), appeared the words "*Peninsula*" "*St. Sebastian*" "*Vittoria*" "*Tarifa*" with "47th" encircled by a wreath.—The whole suite of apartments were tastefully festooned with Mangoe leaves and had a chaste and brilliant effect.

Dinner was announced at seven and as soon as the cloth was removed, Mr. Chaplin, the President (rose and addressed the company in nearly the following words."

Gentlemen, If the Ladies will kindly permit me (as I am sure they will,) I have a very few words to address to you. Tho' I regret my inability satisfactorily to perform the duties of President on this occasion, yet entertaining as I do in common with the Society at Poona a great esteem for our guests who have this day honored us with their company, I feel particularly grateful that it has devolved upon me to fill this chair. This, gentlemen, is not a suitable time for expatiating on the merits of H. M. 47th Regiment, which however (as both English and Indian annals abundantly testify) has always been eminent for its gallantry and discipline: but, gentlemen, I may be permitted on the part of the Society here, to offer to the officers of that distinguished corps, a tribute of our acknowledment for their zeal in promoting harmony, hospitability and public amusement at this station. The community here is deeply sensible of the public spirit which they have manifested for this purpose, and this impression has inspired sentiments of regard that are universal, and which will induce you all I am persuaded to join most cordially in the toast I am about to propose to you.

The Officers of H. M's. 47th Regiment and success to them.

"This address and toast were received with enthusiasm and 3 times 3. The band of His M's. 47th Regiment playing the march of the Regiment round the Table.

Col. O Donnoghue rose and spoke nearly as follows. Mr. President and Gentlemen—"I feel regret that in the situation in which I am placed, I am unable to do that justice to the feelings of my brother officers which I could wish, for the honor done the Regiment by this sumptuous entertainment; and the flattering warmth and hospitability of your reception; but I call on the officers of H. M's. 47th Regiment to rise and support me when I propose the health of "*Mr. Chaplin and the Gentlemen of the Honorable Company's Service at Poonah.*"

The 3 times 3 that followed showed that the officers, however *out numbered*, were equally determined to "make the Welkin ring" as loudly as their Hosts had done.

The Ladies now retired, and the Toasts that followed were:—

"The Ladies,
The King,
Duke of York and the Army,
Duke of Clarence and the Navy,
The Hon'ble East India Company 3 times 3,
Marquis of Hastings and Govt. of India,
Duke of Wellington and his companions in Arms with 3 times 3,
on which Col. Donnoghue gave
The Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone and Government of Bombay 3 times 3,
Sir Thomas Munroe and Government of Madras.

Colonel Elrington and the Poona Brigade; who was about to return thanks, when one of the Stewards (who by the bye would not be a bad *personification* of *Full Batta*) rose and said

MR. PRESIDENT,

Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, and known as I have long been amongst you for a man of few words, yet I cannot allow this night to pass, without an endeavour to overcome my usual taciturnity. My friends at this end of the table (with that gallantry which is so conspicuous to night) are anxious to join the Ladies, and I am the last man in the world to detain them, but, Mr. President, I have a toast to propose, which I am sure will be drank by all with enthusiasm; and which it would be *ingratitude* in us to overlook, for it is to one who has ever been the warmest friend of the Indian Army. Sorry am I, however, to damp the joyous feelings you already exhibit, by adding that this friend, after having overcome the enemies of our country in India till not one remains on the field, is himself at this very moment in these cantonments at the point of death.

Gentlemen, I am assured from the very best authority, that neither the Deccan air nor his Medical friends can keep him alive two days longer. But, Gentlemen, I have still a *hope* for you. It is that our friend like the fabled Phœnix of old, will yet rise from his ashes in renovated strength: in the meantime we will drink "*To the immortal memory of General Full Batta*"..

This toast was drank with loud cheers, the Band playing *A* Dirge round the table; and those who know my friend the Steward, will readily conceive the humorous effect of his *preamble* as he is known to be any thing but "*taciturn*" in general. I strongly suspect from the similarity of his speech that he is your friend of the "*Rueful Countenance*" tho' he did not look it.

Col. Elrington now rose and return'd thanks, and requested to propose a toast which he was sure would be met with as much enthusiasm as the humoursome of his friend the*********

"A Pleasant Dance to the Ladies"

Dancing then commenced with great spirit. At one o'clock the party sat down to supper, and after the Health of "*The Ladies of H. M. 47th Regt.*" return'd again to the Ball room; and the spirit with which the Quadrilles and country dances were renewed, showed that the enjoyment of the party was unabated, and the Ladies did not retire till three in the morning and a few Sons of Mirth remained to a second supper. The Champaign circulated freely and the party closed with gaiety and harmony amidst the

Smiles of the Jolly God"

R.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH MARCH 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

BY the General Order of the 12th of February last, it is required on staff officers who may have entered into security Bonds obtaining leave of absence that their original sureties should become guarantees for the officers authorized to officiate for them.

With the view of obviating any doubt which may arise as to the responsibility of the several parties on such occasions; the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that the staff officer obtaining leave, as well as the sureties shall enter into an express engagement to be responsible for the officiating officer; who is also considered answerable to Government as well as to the principal officer for his own negligence and misfeazance.

Bombay Castle 28th March 1822.

Lieut. C. R. U. Jones of the 1 | 8th Regiment N. I. having on examination been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostance and Quarter Master to that Battalion,—Date of appointment 15th March 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Riach is appointed to the situation of Deputy Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, and Assistant Surgeon Scott to act in the situation, until the arrival of Mr. Riach.

Bombay Castle 29th March 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon E. Harrison to the situation of Vaccinator at the Presidency.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY.
Friday 5th April 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1st. Instead of the round Hat hitherto worn with the undress of Officers, The Commander in Chief allows of the use of Foraging Caps of blue cloth, and with leather shades, provided they are generally adopted in Corps, and of a uniform pattern.—These may be worn at Drills and other undress Parades, to save the Regulation Caps.—

2d. For the riding undress, white washing Jackets, if made up of a Military and Uniform Pattern having Standing Capes, and small Regimental or plain Sugar Loaf. metal Buttons, will be allowed from the 1st March to the Setting in of the Rains, and from the 15th September to the 30th November; during which period they will also be considered sufficient dress at the Mess Table.

3d. Among other deviations from Military Appearance in dress, which are too frequently observable—is the unbecoming one of turning down the Cape of the Coat, and which it is desired may be discontinued—Other practices, such as wearing an embroidered Cavalry Girdle, or Sash and Sword Belt, over white Jackets, (which are permitted only in public an account of their coolness) are too absurd as well as unbecoming to make it likely they will be much followed, but are still too much opposed to Regulation to be permitted to pass unnoticed.

4th. Battalion Commanding Officers when they give leave of absence to the Presidency, should inculcate how much the Character of their Corps is involved; in the appearence of its Officers when absent from it, and the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General are requested to stop applications to the Commander in Chief for renewal of leave for Officers in whom they have observed irregularities in in dress or appearence.

5th The change in undress of Regimental officers permitted in No. 1. & 2 is extended to the General Staff at their Option; and it is requested that, Heads of Departments will arrange the minutiæ with Officers under them.—

D. LEIGHTON
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL 1822.

The vessel we mentioned in our last as coming into the harbour with the English signal flying, proved to be the expected ship Eliza, Captain Frith from the Isle of France: we mistook a private

signal she hoisted, for the one from England. We have been since in daily expectation of the arrival of the Hadlow: we are informed, however, this ship had to call at Teneriffe for wines.

We have as usual continued our selections from the latest English papers in our possession. The pi ates about the Southern states of America seem to be rivalling the old Buccaneers of the West Indies in their exploits and atrocities.

On Thursday H. M. Sloop of war Curlew, R. G. Dunlop Esq. Commander, arrived from Trincomalie; and yesterday morning the Portuguese ship St. Antonio, Captain Oliveira from Macaó 3d Dec.

The second sessions of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery will commence on Saturday next. The calendar for felonies is not heavy, but we are informed that the tria's of W. B. Hockley, Esq. a civil servant on this Establishment, on two informations filed against him by the Advocate General for extortion, are fixed for this next Sessions, and special juries ordered: these issues, however, cannot be tried before the 22d inst.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NAGPOOR RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RUNNING,

25TH FEBRUARY 1822.

A first Maiden Sweepstakes of Fifty Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, half forfeit, free for all Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes, carrying 9 Stone, Heats 2 miles, to be closed on the 31st of October 1821, four subscribers.

This race was not run, the forfeits were arranged among the subscribers.

2d Race.---A second Maiden Sweepstakes of Twenty Five Gold Mohurs each subscriber, half forfeit, free for all Horses that ha e never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes, carrying 8 Stone 7lbs., Heats 1½ mile, to be closed on the 31st of October 1821, four subscribers.

1st Heat.---Taffy and Vampire went off at Score, Linkumdoody holding to them within 5 or 6 lengths for the first mile, Botherem evidently not running for the Heat---at the end of the mile Linkumdoody closed and a sharp contest took place, Linkumdoody taking the lead about the distance post and running in good style in 3-7.

2d.---Brotherem and Taffy went off in grand style, Linkumdoody giving them the lead for the first mile when he closed and a hard struggle ensued all the way to the winning post, Linkumdoody winning by 2 lengths in 3-7½.

SECOND DAY'S RUNNING,

27TH FEBRUARY 1822.

The Rajah's Plate of 1000 Rupees, free for all Horses carrying 8-7lbs., Heats 2½ mile, entrance 100 to be added, Horses that have won on any course to carry 5lbs. Extra, 3 Horses to start or no Race.

Captain Hopes, B. A, Horse Slym being the only Horse entered, and the terms of the Race requiring three Horses, this plate was declared to have fallen to the fund and was in consequence handicapped by the Stewards, on the following terms---The Rajah's plate of 1000 Rupees, free for all Horses weighted by the Stewards, Heats 2 miles, entrance 100 Rupees to be added, 50 Rupees forfeit for such as do not stand the Handicap weights, 3 Horses to start or no race: Horses entered.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. White's, B. A. G. Padreen Gar,.....	8	8
paid 50 Rupees forfeit.		
Col. Mackinzie's, B. E. M. Hatty, ...	10	0
Agreed 2 3.		
Capt. B. Jenkin's, C. A. H. Erin go Bragh,...	7	10
paid 50 Rupees forfeit.		
Capt. Hope's, B. A. H. Slym,.....	8	8
Agreed 1 1.		
Mr. Battersby's, B. A. H. Vampire,.....	6	0
Agreed 3 2.		

1st Heat.---Slym and the Mare went off at a slapping rate; Vampire having had a bad start, held to them, but evidently not running for the heat; After a mile Slym made play and was followed close by the mare to the mile and half, when he shot a head and won easy. Time 4 13.

2d Heat.---Vampire took the head at starting, keeping the lead the first mile, when a desperate contest took place between the three, Vampire still heading, the weight evidently told upon the mare after the mile, half a mile from home Slym took the head and won in hand. Time 4 8.

2d Race.---A Galloway plate of 400 Rupees, free for all Galloway 13 3 and under, carrying 8 Stone, Heats 1½ mile, entrance 40 Rupees to be added,

Mr. White's B. A. G. Padreen Gar, being the only Horse entered was brought to the Post, and consequently entitled to half the plate, which wa most handsomely given up by his owners for any sport during the meeting.

3d Race.---A Pony Plate of 200 Rupees, frees for all Ponies 13 hands and under, Heats 1 mile carrying 7 Stone 10 lbs. Winner of any Pony plate to carry 5 lbs. extra, entrance 20 Rs. to be added.

	st.	lbs.
Capt. Moor's, B. P. Knockrey Cock,.....	8	1
Mr. Oshaughnesey, G. P. G. Tom,.....	7	7
Mr. D. Campbell's, C. Mare Bigum,.....	7	12
Mr. Spring's B. Foney Highflyer,.....	7	10
Capt. William's, C. P. Packs,.....	8	1 1 1

This Race afforded but little interest, Pack taking the lead in both Heats and winning without much exertion. Time 2 13 and 2 15.

THIRD DAY'S RUNNING,

1ST MARCH 1822.

The Resident's plate of 1000 Rupees, weight for inches, free for all Horses 14 hands carrying 8 Stone 7 lbs. Heats 3 miles, entrance 100 Rs to be added.

Mr. White's, B. A. G. Padreen Gar, } Carried 7 Stone
Capt. Hope's, B. A. G. Looney, } 12 lbs. by mutual agreement.

1st Heat.---The greatest interest possible was excited amongst the sportsmen on a trial between two such established Galloways as started for this plate. Considering the distance they seemed as if neither was afraid of the other, from the rate they went off at. Looney led followed close by Padreen who made several attempt particularly in the last half mile, but at no one place could be establish a lead, and the Heat was won by Looney in 6---25.

2d Heat.---Betting considerably in favour of Looney who went off at score, and was never headed, tho' Padreen made many bold pushes; Looney's superior condition evidently telling the whole of this Heat, which be won in hand in 6---30.

2d Race.---The Ladies Purse of 600 rupees from the fund, free for all Horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard, entrance 60 rupees to be added. Heats 2 miles, Capt. Hopes B. A. H. Slym 6 years old, no competitor and the purse being most handsomely given up by his owner, it was handicapped by the Stewards on the following terms---2 miles Heats, Horses entered and not standing to the weight to forfeit half Entrance.

	st.	lbs.
Capt. B. Jenkin's C. A. H. Erin go Bragh,	8	8
Mr. Battersby's R. A. H. Tyrant,	7	0

Both Heats were won easily by the old Horse Erin.

1st Heat in	--	--	4 --- 25
2d Heat in	--	--	4 --- 26

PRIVATE MATCH.

Between Mr. Welchman's G. Pony Dandy and Lieutenant D. Campbell's C. P. M. Bigum, for half a mile carrying 8 Stone 2 lbs. each.

The little mare Bigum gained several yards at starting which Dandy could never pick up; won easy in 1---5.

A Sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each carrying 8 Stone 1 mile.

Capt. Hope's G. A. H. Seetabuldee.
Mr. Buttersby's B. A. H. Paragon.
Mr. Peter's B. A. H. Father Paul.

Father Paul and Paragon went off at score leaving Seetabuldee from the start: during the running bets varied considerably, and great interest was excited in the run home, both Horses being brought to the whip from the distance Post. Father Paul winning by a Head in 2---½

FOURTH DAY'S RUNNING,

4TH MARCH 1822.

A Bang up Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, with 500 rupees from the fund free for all Horses to be weighted by the Judges, one 2½ mile Heat, Horses entered and not started to forfeit half their Subscription.

Capt. B. Jenkin's Erin go Bragh, Pays half forfeit entrance.

	st.	lbs.
Capt. Hope's B. A. G. Looney, Agrees	8	4---1.
Mr. Buttersby's B. H. Vampire, Agrees	6	7---2.
Mr. B. A. G. Padreen Gar, Agrees	7	12---3.

1st Race.---The Horses for this Handicap were so well weighted that great interest was excited tho' Looney was the Favorite at starting, Looney led nearly at score followed close by Padreen, who made a bold push between the 1½ mile Posts, but could not head, and fell in the rear: about ¾ of a mile from home Vampire made up and passed Looney with great ease---odds 6 to 4 were offered on Vampire whose race it seemed to be---Looney then made play, and a severe contest took place to the distance post, when Looney headed and won by a length and a half in 5---13.

2d Race.---A Hunters' Plate of 500 rupees from the fund, free for all Horses that have not started during the meeting for public money, Heats 1½ mile carrying 11 Stone. There will be a hedge of 4 feet high and 2 feet broad entrance, 50 rupees to be added.

Mr. Peter's B. A. H. Father Paul.
Mr. Welchman's B. A. H. Slouch.

1st Heat.---Both Horses having run on one side of the leap were called back. Slouch was brought again to it and taking it some time before Father Paul could return, won the 1st Heat with ease, the other Horse saving his distance.

2d Heat.---Both Horses took the leaps handsomely and rated it for about ¾ of a mile when Father Paul headed and won easily.

3d Heat.---Same as the second: noti me taken on this Race.

3d Race.---Private Handicap Sweepstakes for 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for one mile.

Mr. Buttersby's G. M. Gazelle, 2 years old, a feather, ...		1
Mr. Wig's C. A. H. Pindaree,...	9 stone	4
Mr. White's B. A. H. Slender,	8 ,, 7	2
Mr. Peter's B. A. H. Sulky, ...	7 ,, 0	3

The Horses started at score but the Filly soon took the lead and kept it, winning with great ease in 2---6.

FIFTH DAY'S RUNNING,

6TH MARCH 1822.

Colonel Adams's plate of 800 rupees Heats 1½ mile, entrance 80 rupees to be added, free for all Horses, to be weighted by the Judges, Horses entering and not starting to forfeit half their entrance money; 11 Horses entered, but 4 only stood to the weight.

Lycurgus's C. A. H. Spartan, ...	6---7 lbs.
Mr. North's Linkumdoodie, ...	8---4
Mr. Buttersby's Vampire, ...	7---7
Col. McCinzie's B. E. M. Hetty, ...	9---0

1st Heat.---By some accident Vampire and Spartan started before the word was given, the latter pulled up after going nearly ¾ of a mile, but Vampire run all the way round. Being brought to the post again they had a new Start. The mare and Linkumdoody rated it at score, Spartan well up, Vampire considerably in the rear, about half a mile from home, Spartan came up, close running to the distance post, when Spartan shot a head and won in fine style in 3---5.

2d Heat.---A good start, Spartan and the mare rating it, after a mile Linkumdoody closed and headed about the distance p ost beating Spartan by a length in 3---3½.

3d Heat.---The mare being lame did not start and Vampire was also drawn. Spartan had in the two first Heats carried nearly a stone over his weight from not having been able to get a rider sufficiently light, but in consequence of Vampire being drawn he got his rider. This Heat excited considerable interest. Linkumdoody took the lead but Spartan came up and passed him, after they had run about half a mile, they rated it close together to the turn in at the last half mile, when Linkumdoodie made a desparate push but could not head Spartan who won in good style by half a length in 3---5.

The Galloway plate to be run over again having been given up it is to be run from the 5th day of running.

Captain Hopes B. A. G. Looney being the only Horse entered is entitled to half the plate which he gives up to the Stewards for any Race between the European and Native Soldiers.

SIXTH DAY'S RUNNING,

8TH MARCH 1822.

A Shiggrum Po plate of 500 rupees from the fund, free for all winning Horses during the meeting, to be weighted by the Judges, one 2 mile Heat, entrance 200 rupees to be added, Horses entered and not starting to forfeit half the Subscription.

	st.	lbs.
Lycurgus's Spartan,.....	6	8
Capt. Hope's Looney, ...	8	7 forfeits.
Capt. B. Jenkin's Erin go Bragh,	6	8 forfeits.

Spartan being the only Horse entered is declared to be entitled to half the plate, which was paid accordingly.

2d Race.---A beaten plate of 500 rupees from the fund, free for all Horses saving their distance, to be weighted by the Judges, Heats 2 miles, entrance 50 rupees to be added.

There being no Horses for this Race it is declared to have fallen to the fund and is to be run for as follows---Handicap plate of 500 rupees from the fund, 50 rupees entrance and 25 rupees for such as do not stand to the weights, to be weighted by the Stewards, free for all Horses, Heats 1½ miles, 3 Horses to start or no race.

	st.	lbs.
Lycurgus's C. A. H. Spartan, ...	6	12
Agrees.		
Capt. Hope's B. A. G. Looney, ...	8	8
forfeits.		
Capt. B. Jenkin's Erin go Bragh, ...	8	0
Agrees.		
Mr. North's B. A. H. Linkumdoody, ...	8	0
forfeits.		
Mr. Battersby's G. Filly Gazelle, a feather, ...	0	0
Agrees.		
Capt. Hope's B. A. H. Slym, ...	9	4
forfeits.		
Mr. Battersby's B. A. H. Vampire, ...	7	0
forfeits.		

1st Heat.---The Mare took the lead for the first half mile when Erin came up, and run close with her for about ¼ of a mile, here the Mare began to fall off, Spartan also passed her and closed with Erin about the last half mile, taking the lead in t e run in and winning easy in 3 6.

2d Heat.---Start and running the same as the same as the first Heat, Spartan winning easy in 3 5.

Private Match of 50 Gold Mohurs, Paragon and Father Paul for one mile.

	st.	lbs.
Paragon, ...	8	0
Father Paul,...	8	5

Father Paul got a fine start a head but his native rider from not seeing the other Horse follow him, thought that the word off had not been given, he consequently nearly pulled up till he saw he was followed by Paragon. This was a fine and close Race, the Horses rating it all the way. Paragon closed about the last half mile and both Horses were brought to the whip up the Push, Paragon winning by half a neck in 3 3½.

11TH MARCH 1822.

Private Match for 1000 Rupees between Mr. North's Linkumdoodie 7 13 and Mr. White's Padreen Gar, 8 3 one 2 mile Heat.

Padreen Gar started at score closely followed by Linkumdoodie; a fine Race, Linkum cosed towards the end of the first mile but could not head Padreen who won without being brought to the whip by a length in 4 8.

Private Match for 50 Gold Mohurs, Paragon 8 Stone against Father Paul 8 5 for 2 miles. These Horses having alternately beat each other, this race excited much interest, and bets to a large amount were pending. Paragon rather the favourite, They had a fine start, Paul going off at score, Paragon holding for the first half mile, when Paragon was about four lengths behind, this he was unable to make up and the Race was won easy by Father Paul in 4 8.

There were several good foot Races among the Men and Boys of H. M. 24th Regiment and the meeting closed with a Ball and Supper; the whole going off with the greatest harmony and cordiality.

Private match for 200 Gold Mohurs between Mr. White's, B. A. H. Father Paul and Capt. Hope's, B. A. G. Looney, carrying 7 Stone 12 lbs. each, one 3 mile Heat run on the 18th March 1822.

This Race excited much interest and bets to a large amount were made on both sides, any odds but being in favour of Father Paul. Both Horses started at score, Father Paul soon going about a length a head which he kept for the first two miles, when Looney closed and they ran the 5th half mile were close Father Paul took the lead in the run in, winning with ease in6 18.

ARRIVALS.—Cornet H. Inglis, Mad. Light Cavalry.

Capt. D. Pringle, Bengal N, Infantry.

Captain P. Balle, P. F. Lieut. C. W. Mackintosh 12th Regt. M. N. I.

Major R. Mackintosh, Horse Artillery,

Lieut. J. Rankin Fort Adjt.

DEPARTURES.—Major W. Durand 1st | 5th M. N. I.

Capt. C. W. Hamilton, Beng. N. I.

Lieut. C. Ovans, Survey Dept.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 29th Ship Eliza, J. G. Frith, from Mauritius 10th January.

4th, H. M. Sloop. of War Curlew, R. G. Dunlop Esq, Commander from Trincomalie.

5th New Portuguese Ship Sant Antonio, Capt. Joze Francisco de Oliviera from Macao the 9th Dec.

Passengers per Eliza.

Mrs. Milburn, Mrs. Frith, Mr. R. Hutson.

DEPARTURES.—March 30th His Majesty Sloop of War, Sophie, George French Esq. Capt. on a Cruise.

31st.----Ship Eliza, Capt. B. S. Woodhead to Calcutta.

April, 2d H. C. Cruiser, Prince of Wales, Lieut. W. S. Collinson to Malwan, & Malabar Coast.

2d Ship Sultan, Capt. R. Rogers to Madras and Calcutta.

4th H. C. Cruizer Vestal Lieut. Wm. Guy, to Persian Gulph.

Do. Arab Ship Eslambole, Naqudah Shaik Raham to Muscat.

Passengers by Sultan Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Rogers, Capt. Hamilton, Bengal Army, Capt. Pringle, B. N. I. Capt. Hay, and Capt. Hodgson, Country Service, Mr. Burchett.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 16th H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson, C. B. from China 18th Feb. and Penang 5th March.

Do. H. C. C. Ship Barrosa, Captain H. Hutchinson, from Calcutta 2d, and Vizagapatam February, and Ingeram 4th March.

17th, H. C G. Ship Florentia, Capt. S. Remmington, from Calcutta 5th, and Vizagapatam 24th Feb.

Do. Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton, from Coringa 9th March.

Do. Ship Kent, E. C. Kemp, from Batavia 23d Jan. Tranquebar 8th, and Pondicherry 16th March.

19th, Ship Britannia, W. Luke, from Penang 5th March.

March 19th Ship Nurbudda, F. Patrick, from Bombay 14th February.

20th, Ship Pallas, W. Cock, from Mauritius 9th February.

DEPARTURES.—March 18th, H. M, Ship Topaze, Capt. C. Richardson, C. B. on a Cruize.

19th Cutter Empress, Dumestee, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

March 20th Ship Duke of Bedford, E. Oakes, for Calcutta.

Do. American Brig Virginia, Davis, for Baltimore.

21st, Ship Pallas, W. Cock, for Covelong.

Do. H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. T. H. Twynan, on a Cruize.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. C. Ship Barrossa, Captain H. Hutchinson.
H. C. C. Ship Florentia, Captain S. Remmington.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship Aram, J. Daniels,
Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson,
Ship Catherine, W. Knox,
Ship Kent, E. C. Kemp.
Ship Britannia, W. Luke.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Ship Nurbudda, F. Patrick.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves,
Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 9, Lady Nugent J. Hunter, from Bombay January, 1st.

Do. 12, Penelope D. Hillaire, from Pondichery March 5.

Do. 14 H. M. F. Glasgow B. C. Doyle from England.

Do. 15 Eleanor T. Streeter from Madras Feb. 26.

Do. — John Barry R. Dobson, from Sidney December 27

DEPARTURES.—March, 5 Ceres H. B. Pridham for Madras.

Do. 13 Conde do Rio Pardo B. J. Botelho for Macao.

Do. Do. Favorite T. Heming for Padang.

Do. 14, Catharine G. Wallace, for Isle of France.

Do. Do. Anna Robertson W. Clark, for South America.

Do. Do. Barretto Junior V. J. Fernandes, for Macao

The Meriton spoke the following Ships; viz.—On the 12th of February, in latitude 3. 5' N. and longitude 91. 45' E. the Ship Edmondstone from Point de Galle, bound to Prince of Wales Island—no news.

On the 14th of February, in latitude 3. 2' N. and longitude 93. 34' E. the Indian Trader, from Point de Galle and Bombay, bound to Tappanoly.

On the 11th of February, in latidude 3. 22' N. and longitude 92. 58' E. the Hero of Maiown, bound to Batavia—all well.

The Meriton also on the 5th of February, spoke the Calcutta Ship Eleanor, on her return voyage from the Cape, and on the 21st of February, the American Ship Suffolk belonging to Salem and last from Boston, on the coast of Sumatra, 100 days from the latter place. From this last mentioned vessel she obtained the following particulars of American news.

The Grasshopper Frigate was lost on the 30th of September, on the north side of Newfoundland—crew saved. The Governorof Newfoundland was on board, and the pilot had been discharged five days before she was lost as his demand for wages was considered to be exorbitant.

The Chesapeake arrived at Boston in the beginning of October, from Valparaiso, giving information that Sir Thomas Hardy had insisted on the blockade of the patriots being confined to those parts between Pisco and Ancon, and required the immediate release of all English vessels detained. Some difficulties were started at first, but his demands were at length agreed to. The American flag appears to be so little respected there, that the American Papers urge the necessity of sending a force of three or four Frigates to insure its being treated respectfully.

The American Government continues to build Ships of War, but instead of launching them leaves them when ready on the Stocks with a house built over them to season them, by which they preserve the Ships and avoid much expence.—John Bull.

On the 11th instant, the wreck of the Matilda was boarded, bearing E. S. E. from Edmonstone's Island, distant about 14 or 15 miles, lying in one and half fathom water-last quarter ebb, her Masts and Sails still standing, the tide flows over her, and the Decks have burst, it is expected that some thing may be saved from the wreck.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—*At Aurungabad on Friday the 29th March 1822*, the Lady of Major C. I. Doveton, Bengal Ixfantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Serampore, on the 12th March, at her father's house, Lydia, eldest Daughter of the Reverend Dr. Marshman, and Wife of H. A. Williams, Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungypore. This excellent young woman, who had reached her 25th year and been married about three years and a half, died on third day after being delivered of her third child, all of whom are still alive. She has left behind her two desolate families to lament their irreparable loss, since she was equally distinguished as an affectionate and dutiful daughter, an amiable wife, and a pious Christian.

On the 31st ultimo, Major Robert Bentley of the Engineers, much esteemed and regretted by those who enjoyed his friendship and acquaintance.

On the 31th of March Mr. Benjamin Collier, formerly Commandant of Sion Fort on this Island, who served in the King and Hon'ble Company Service upwards of fifty years, with ability, esteem and respect.

On the 2d April Louisa, Daughter of Lieutenant Robson, B. E. Regiment, aged 7 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 21st March Major Henry Bowdler, Commanding the 2d Bat. 21st Regt. N. I. to Maria Jane, sixth Daughter of the late John Abraham, Esq. of Tottenham Middlesex.

At Chicacole, on the 18th February Mr. John de Cruz, to Miss Bernardina de Rozario.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 15th March, the Lady of G. J. Hadow. Esq. Collector of Sea Customs, of a Son.

On Board the H. C. C. Ship Florencia, at Sea, the Lady of Major Granham, 2d Bat. 29th Regt. B. N. I. of a daughter.

On the 14th March Mrs. William Dudley Highland, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 15th March the Lady of Ensign Stoddard, of H. M. 34th Regiment, of a Son.

At Salem, on the 5th March the Lady of John Reid, Esq. of a Son.

At Mangalore, on the 11th March the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Robert M'Dowall, of a son.

DEATHS.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 20th March, Ensign Alexander Campbell, of the 3d Light Infantry, aged 17 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 5th March, Mr. John Symms, to Mrs Elizabeth Munnings.

On the 7th March, Mr. John Murray, to Miss Phoebe Thompson.

On the 11th March, the Honourable P. C. Sinclair third Son of the Earl of Caithness, to Miss J. D. MacGregor, eldest Daughter of the late Major General MacGregor.

On the 12th March, George King, Esq. Surgeon in the H. C. Service, to Miss Mary Tickell.

On the 22d February, Serjeant Peter Anderson, at Monghy, to Mrs. Sophia Anderson, of the same place.

On the same day, Serjeant Major Thomas Colclough, of the 1st Battalion 25d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson,

At Cawnpore, on the 28d February, Captain A. Bannerman, Assistant Commissary General, to Penelope, third daughter of the late A. A. Smith, Esq. of Jeffreston, Pembrockeshire.

BIRTHS.—At Fort William, on the 7th March, the wife of Barrack Serjeant W. B. Payne, of twins, son and daughter.

On the 12th, Mrs. Ingels, of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on the 8th March, at the house of the Reverend Dr. Marshman, the lady of H. A. Williams, Esq. of the Civil Service of a son.

At Patna, on the 26th February, the lady of Captain H. L. Playfair, of a daughter.

At Peepra, Tirhoo on the 25th February, the lady of E. Brown, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 7th March, Edward, infant son of Mr. Henry Osborn, Surveyor.

On the 10th March, the Lady of Lieut. John Barclay, of the Bengal Cavalry

At Barrackpore, on the 10th March, Mrs. Dickson, wife of Captain R. L. Dickson, of the 2d battalion, 11th N. I.

At Nishat Baugh, on the 2d March, at the house of his elder Brother, Mr. John Burnett, second son of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Burnett.

At Benares, on the 4th March, Captain Francis Rutledge, of the 1st 19th N. I.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 26th February last, Mrs. Aurora Anderson.

Madras Intelligence.

By the *Hindostan* which recently arrived from New South Wales, we have received very interesting accounts of the rising prosperity of infant Colony. The new Governor had commenced several public buildings with great activity, and was unceasingly devoted in his labors for the improvement of the country. He has adopted a different mode of treatment of the Convicts, and at the same time that no unnecessary rigor is allowed to be used towards these unfortunate persons, it is not forgotten that they are sent there for punishment instead of pleasure. Our readers are aware that for some considerable time past it has been considered no punishment to be transported to "*Botany Bay,*" and that some of our most daring felons have rejoiced at the prospect before them when the judges sentenced them to be sent there. There can be no doubt that this improper feeling has been produced by the pleasing accounts of returned convicts, and we trust therefore that future descriptions may be such as to offer no inducement to the commission of Crime; for there is no question that the punishment of transportation has long ceased to hold out any terrors to the criminal part of Society.

We understand however that the system is now completely changed, and that the Convicts are usefully employed in daily labor on the public works—at the same time it is satisfactory to add that the greatest encouragement is afforded to Settlers of every class, and this in the new state of affairs which has arisen is of the greatest consequence to the future prosperity of the Colony.

The tide of emigration has completely changed lately, and New South Wales, instead of America and the Canadas, has become the favorite object of speculation with our enterprising and discontented Countrymen. Many respectable families had arrived at Sydney in November and December, and several Ships entirely taken up by settlers were daily expected from Britain when the *Hindostan* took her departure. This account agrees fully with the statements we have from time to time received from home, according to which a considerable number of emigrants had sailed from London and Bristol in the early part of last year; and no less than three Vessels had fitted out from the Clyde in the course of the year, each containing from 100 to 150 Cabin Passengers with the same destination. Most of the emigrants are stated to be agriculturists, and many of them are capitalists of great respectability. They cannot fail to benefit the land they are destined to inhabit, but it is deeply to be deplored that England is no longer considered worth living in by a large and respectable class of her sons. The various emigrations to the Canadas, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to this new land of promise, within the last three or four years, must have withdrawn a very considerable portion of talent and capital from our native land, but we hope there is yet enough of Hearts of Oak left to encounter every domestic and foreign enemy.

The new Government had commenced under favorable auspices, for early in December a very large River was discovered by Lieut. Johnstone, R. N. emptying itself into Bateman's Bay near Bass Straits—He proceeded up the River in the Colonial Brig "Snapper" for forty miles without meeting with any obstacles, when he came to rapids of no great magnitude, but beyond as far as the eye could reach the River appeared undiminished and navigable. Surveys had been ordered, and the most interesting results may be anticipated.

This newly discovered River has been christened the Clyde, and the Country from whence it takes its source, Argyleshire. We shall be anxious for further information from this quarter.

It may be important to commercial readers to know that the *Hindostan* left the following Vessels at Sydney.

The *Royal George*, *Surrey*, *Minerva*, *John Bull*, *Amboyna*, and *Westmoreland*. The latter was to proceed to England immediately *via* Otaheite and Cape Horn. The Ship *John Bowes*, *Granada* and *Malabar* had sailed for Batavia.

The *Claudine* and *Mary* had just arrived with convicts, and the *Lord Hungerford* was daily expected with another portion, and a detachment of the 3d Regt. of foot.

On the arrival of the Buffs, the 48th will be reduced to the strength of the rest of the Infantry. The establishment has hitherto been 1,000 men since it went out to the Colony. Governor Macquarrie and family had taken their Passage on Board the *Surrey* to England *via* Cape Horn, which Vessel was to leave Sydney about the latter end of January.

The Ship *Kent*, Captain Kemp, came in yesterday morning form Batavia, which she left on the 23d of January. She brings no news.

The *Kent* spoke the Ship *Jessy* in the Straits of Banca from whom she learned that the Honorable Company's Ship *Inglis* had been ashore the day before on the *Lucy Para* Shoals. The *Jessy* observing her in a dangerous situation anchored near, and assisted in heaving her off, but she did not float until 5000 Chests of Tea, and several Bales of Satins and Silks of great value had been thrown overboad. The *Inglis* is one of the four Indiamen that had loaded and sailed before the recent affray; and in the present situation of affairs the loss is very material.

[*Mad. Cons. March* 19, 1822.

The following Vessels anchored in the Roads since our last regular Publication.

H. C. C. Ship Barossa, Capt. H. Hutchinson, from Calcutta the 2nd of February.

PASSENGERS.

For England.—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Mellis, Mrs. Harris; Captain Thomas, 16th Bengal N. I. Captain Burgh, 2nd Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Wright, H. M. 24th Regt. Lieut. Mellis, do. do. Lieut. Jeffreys, H. M. 57th Regt., Lieut. Pyne, 16th Bengal N. I., Lieut. Templer, 2nd do. do., Lieut. Harris, H. M. 14th Regt. John Pennington, Esq. Merchant, Mr. Hazeldine, do., Mr. Wilson and Mr. Thomas Newton, Charter party passengers; William Leavy, his wife and child, David Thomas and John Body, Invalids.

From Vizagapatam.—Mrs. Tichborne, Major Yarde, and a female servant.

From Ingeram.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, two servants and a child.

The H. C. C. Ship Florentia, Capt. S. Remmington, from Calcutta the 15th of February.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. H. Dare, Mrs. J. Granham, Lieut.-Col. H. Dare, Major R. C. Granham.—Children: Misses V. Dunn, L. Blackall, Anne Boyd, W. Syme, A. C. Granham, M. A. Granham, F. J. Granham; Masters A. Ross, M. Boyd, and a female servant.—George and Anne Smith, W. and Jane Burstell, charter party passengers.

The Ship Kent, Captain E. C. Kemp, from Batavia the 23rd January and Tranquebar the 8th March.

The Schooner Highland Lass, Captain E. W. Eaton, from Coringa the 9th March.

The Ship Britannia, Captain W. Luke, from Penang 5th March.

PASSENGERS.—For Madras: J. L. Johnson, Esq.—For England: Miss Brittin.

The following Passengers have arrived on the Hindostan, from New South Wales.

Lieutenant Thompson, of the 34th, Lieutenant M. Couchy, Royals, Ensigns McDrew and Gleeson, 46th Regt. Mrs. McDrew, wife of the above Passenger, and Mr. W. Evans, Surgeon Royal Navy, in charge of the health of the Troops.

[*Madras Gazette March* 20, 1822.

A stranger passing up the Country two years ago, who saw the Ruin along the Beach of Madras, and the danger the valuable property in the Black Town was exposed to, from the encroachments of the sea, would doubtless be surprised on revisiting the Presidency, to observe the scene which now presents itself—to find a Bulwark, like that which resisted the late violent Storms and protected the sea of the Fort, placed by order of the present Government, the whole length of the Beach from the Fort to Clive's Battery and by this great work that the Black Town was protected from the destruction which appeared to threaten it—upon a closer inspection, he would find a strong wall placed inside the Bulwark, and that not only the chasms which he before saw had been filled up, but a fine Road made along the Beach as formerly—that at the end near the Fort there had been formed a handsome Promenade gravelled and planted—where as he would learn a Band attended on certain days of the week, during the time Families usually remained on the Beach. This work which has quieted the fears of thousands for their property—if not for their lives—has been executed, we believe, solely at the expense of the Government; by, and according to the plan of the present Acting Chief Engineer—superintended by the Military Board. The Stones for the Bulwark, having been brought from a considerable distance,—a great proportion as we understood, from St. Thomas's Mount.

The accounts from Manilla state that fears were entertained there of a visit from Lord Cochrane's squadron—His Lordship is said to have amassed immense wealth during his service in South America.

[*Gov. Gaz. March* 21, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major H. Yarde, C. E. V. B; Major B. C. Grahgam, 2d Bat. 29th Ben. N. I; Lieut. Morgan, Fort Adjt. Trichinopoly.

DEPARTURES.—Major J. R. Cleghorn, Engineers; Capt. Mackintosh, Supg. Engineer Southern Division; Rev. H. C. Bankes, Mil. Chaplain.

Calcutta Intelligence.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1822.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.
BUY]—WEDNESDAY, MAR. 13, 1822.—[SELL

Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Prem.	Six per Cent.	Prem.
1819 to 1820 21 0	Loan Obligation	20 8
18 8	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821	16. 0

We have heard great complaints made of the hidious noise caused by riotous bands of Native musicians wandering round the streets in commemoration of the Hooly. If in our native country, a field preacher be indited for a nuisance, how much more reason have we to cry out against the most insufferable nuisanre that can be imagined, especialy ina city where

there are great numbers of sick people who cannot close an eye for the clangor and howling—for it cannot be called singing, of the very scum of the native population. If they will go about chasing sleep from the lids of the weary and the bedridden, let them be confined to their own quarters of the town. This is a matter well worthy the attention of the Magistrates. In that indulgence shown to the Natives on all occasions, a medium should be preserved; for our own part we cannot help thinking that the Natives of Calcutta, have been, and are now too much indulged, and that like spoilt children they make a bad use of it. Calcutta Servants are now proverbial throughout all India for their insolence, carelessness and faithlesness. If they are so, we may blame ourselves for making them what they are. How is it that the Natives are allowed to bathe at the public aqueducts in a state of almost indecent nudity, while the Bheesty of an European, if he fills his bag for his master's use is made to empty it again by a Police Peon as contrary to orders? If such orders were given, who gave them, and why were they issued? We have just heard from good authority of a case of this kind, and should like to see our queries answered, either in the daily papers, or in our own. *

[*Ind. Gaz. March* 11.

Campe in Oude.—Extract of a Letter from Major Faithfull's Camp in Oude, February 27, 1822.—Since my last Communication nothing of importance has occured, save that Casim Ali has given up his strong Fort of Mabarueckghur, which is now occupied by a Detachment from our Force, under Captain Pratt, 2d Battalion, 4th Regiment Native Infantry. There are still many Forts to reduce either by fair or by foul means, and there is no saying when we shall break up to return to our respective Cantonments. Indeed to destroy the Forts already given up, would require a period of several months with our small means, in the Bidar Department. It is said that many Zumeendars of these Districts are in the Aumil's Camp waiting for a settlement. Taking advantage of his borrowed power, Meer Golaum Hussian, the Aumil, beats these poor fellows unmercifully whenever they come to him about a settlement, saying to them insultingling "*You scoundrels, I have* 18-*pounders & mortars ready to blow you all to the devil,*" alluding to the British Battery train, without which and the other arms of Major Faithfull's Detachment, the honest Aumil would no more dare to enter these districts than fly.

It is a thousand pities that the sacred obligations of existing treaties with Oude oblige us not only to sanction but execute the oppressive measures of the low-born wretch who is now Premier to His Majesty of Oude, who, like his brethren in Europe, "plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the very angels weep," I wish Mr. Editor the good people in Calcutta could but witness the devastation committed by these worse than Vandals, the Aumil's troops, in this finely cultivated country (where Ceres herself would not be ashamed to take up her abode). Indeed such is the influence of example, even our own line of march has trodden down the fine corps, without any pains being taken to find the road. Who are the sufferers from all this? Not the Huramzodar of Zumeendars as they are styled by the "powers that be" at Lucknow, but the immediate Cultivators of the soil, who, poor fellows, have no means to bribe the Aumil into forbearance. Mr. Editor, are Europe Hams dear in Calcutta? I ask this, because I think very soon we shall be able to send you a supply from this Camp, as we are in danger of being thoroughly smoke dried, in other words converted into Hams or Bacons, from the smoke which comes from the Aumil's Camp at night, where his rascally tag-rag and bobtail of troops, and his more villainous Camp followers, regardless of all discipline, light a thousand fires, and make as much noise as if all Bedlam were broken loose.

[*Cal. Jour. March* 11, 1822.

Native Ukhbars.—Ukhbars from Debli to the 18th February, give no news sufficiently interesting, save that a message was sent by His Majesty to Mr. Dunn, informing him that the spot on which the latter had erected a House, contained his Majesty's Treasures which would be dug out. Mr. Dunn's reply was that House had cost him about twenty two thousand Rupees, on payment of which his Majesty might do with it whatever he liked.

* *Some of our readers perhaps will think that Bombay might be not unappropriately substituted for Calcutta in many parts of this paragraph.*

EDIT. ED.

Ukhars from Lahore to the 3d February state, that from Ukhbars received from Cabul; it is understood that Surdar Mohummud Uzeem Khan has marched from Cabul with an Army of seven-thousand men towards Cashmere, and is encamped at a place, called Julatabad, five days journey on the way to Cashmere. The puthans of Najuore have engaged to conduct the Army to Cashmere, on a payment of two Lacks of Rupees to them; and the Yeosufzull Puthans have united themsalves with the Army, as also the Prince Kamran, having come from Meerut and joined the Army. Raja Jussvant Singh Nathwala dispatched a letter to Raja Runjeet Singh of Lahore, expressing a wish of seeing the latter; a reply was sent that although a similar feeling existed in the mind of Runjeet Singh, he could not avail himself of the opportunity, without the previous knowledge of the Honourable East India Company.

Ukhbars to the 8th February, from the Court of Jysingh at Jypore, give no news save, that all the Convicts were emancipated, in consequence of the Marriage of Thakoorjee, and also give intelligence of the conquest of the Fort of Budrimgarle.

Ukhbars from Gwalior to the 7th, are also silent in regard to political Transactions. They convey the news of one Khundvorate, the Nephew of the Maharaja's servant having absconded, after murdering two men.—*Hurkaru.*

English Extracts.

THE COURIER

OCTOBER 29, 1821.

"AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, OCT. 21.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"An extraordinary Courier, expedited from St. Petersburg, has arrived at Berlin, He has brought to the Prussian Cabinet dispatches which, it is asserted, are of the highest importance. It is said that they contain the confirmation of the news which has already been circulated, that the Russian Goverument has formally rejected the proposition which has been made to it, that a Congress should be assembled to discuss the affairs of Turkey.."—*Journal de Paris.*

NOVEMBER 1st.

AMERICA.—Extract of a letter from Boston, dated the 25th of September.—

"Owing to the piracies and robberies committed on our shipping, the steam ship Robert Fulton, is preparing an armament to consist of four nine, and two six-pounders, with 24 muskets for the protection of property belonging to her passengers, and against the piratical villains that are infesting the neighbourhood of Cuba. This armament, together with the great advantage which this vessel possesses of throwing boiling water, must afford a protection adequate to the attack from any of the picaroons lurking in these seas. Her engine is one of the most powerful, and is capable of throwing double the quantity of water (boiling hot) than any ordinary fire-engine now in use in this city can. It is certain she can discharge from her boiler ten hogsheads, of one hundred and twenty gallons each, in a minute, and thro wit nearly to distance of point blank musket range. Who knows but this method may yet be resorted to as a national defence, and as a new weapon to carry the war into an enemy's camp? The South Americans, according to this account, are likely to get into *hot water* with the United States."

NOVEMBER 3.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

OCTOBER 3:

Colonel Callava, the late Governor of West Florida, with whom and the American Authorities at Pensacola the recent unpleasant transactions there took place, left this city several days ago, in company with the late Spanish Minister for Philadelphia.—*National Intelligencer.*

OCTOBER 4.

THE AFFAIR AT PENSACOLA.—The proceedings of Governor Jackson in relation to the Ex-Governor Callava, have not, so far as our observation has extended, been impeached by the public; but, not acquainted with the extent of the authority with which the Governor of Florida is clothed (he exercising the powers of a Spanish Captain-General, until Congress take the subject up, and extend the laws of the Union to the territory), many individuals have been disposed not to acquiesce in the propriety of the Governor's conduct towards the Federal Judge who issued the writ of Habeas Corpus. In regard, however to the disputed supremacy between these two Officers, we are glad to find it stated in the *New Orleans Advertiser*, that upon an examination of the matter, as to the writ of Habeas Corpus, Judge Fromentin became satisfied that he had no right to issue the writ; and thus, we hope, the unpleasant collision of authority terminated.—*National Intelligencer.*

SEPTEMBER 22.

We understand the following vessels are under orders to cruise in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of our trade viz: —sloop of war Hornet; brigs Spark and Enterprise; schooners Porpoise, Shark, and Grampus; and several other vessels of war along the coasts of Florida and Georgia.

(*From the National Gazette.*)

NEW YORK, OCT. 8.

We have read a letter, dated the 1st of September, at Curacoa, from an intelligent gentleman who communicates the latest intelligence received there from Venezuela. He is opinion that the whole Main is irrecoverably lost to Spain, more from the want of capacity in the leaders of the royalists, than from any other cause.—The conduct of Bolivar has been in general praiseworthy, since his decisive success. He has levied contributions, but these were indispensable for the subsistence of his power. The Spaniards who had fallen into his hands as prisoners, or remained from other necessity, or from choice, within his jurisdiction, have been well treated. He has effected as much of late by the arts of conciliaon, as by arms. Whether he will continue to pursue the same system, the writer will not say, because he does not deem a gentle rule agreeable to the nature and habits of the Patriot Chief. On the 26th of August all was tranquil at La Guyra. The permanent tranquillity of Venezuela, in her state of independence, was much to be doubted. Parties were already formed and widely diffused, as to the nature of the political constitution to be adopted. Some aimed at a pure system of liberty and equality: others wished for a mixed government; and arbitrary power would be sought in civil arrangements by those who had been accustomed to exercise it both in civil and military administration. It had been settled that the people of colour should be members of the General Congress—they greatly out-number the whites in the country. Hence much cause for apprehending the revival of intestine war.—We report these facts and views as they are stated in the letter, and believe them to be correct.

No doubt, we think, can be entertained that the entire independence of Mexico will be proclaimed by the Congress, who are to be assembled under the plan of pacification which were published yesterday.

From the National Advocate.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 4.

COLONEL CALLAVA.—In Tuesday's *Evening Post* is published the protest of Don Jose Callava, Ex-Governor of West Florida, and Commissioner of the Spanish Government under the late treaty. The protest complains in strong terms of the violence offered to his person by General Jackson, who, it appears, sent a file of soldiers, took him by force and imprisoned him, and then carried off certain papers and documents claimed by General Jackson as public property. It is further stated, that General Jackson disregarded the writ of Habeas Corpus issued by Judge Fromentin, and would not allow it to be carried into execution. The statement as made by Colonel Callava is calculated to produce the most unfavorable impressions of General Jackson; yet it is incumbent upon us to wait for the General's story before judgment is finally pronounced. It appears that the papers retained by Colonel Callava were of a public nature; documents connected with the titles of property; proofs of claims and records, blended with the prosperity and tranquillity of the territory. These documents, if surreptiously withheld by the Commissioner, could not fail to produce incalculable mischief; and when we refer to the reluctant transfer of the territory by Spain; the loose manner of transacting public business; the management and chicanery of public agents, it is not a great stretch of imagination to suppose, that some object of gain and speculation was concealed in this refusal to surrender documents belonging to the ceded Province. We are too familiar with Spanish affairs to have much doubt on this point. But as these documents were all General Jackson required, and which he may have been warranted to seize upon, why arrest and imprison the Commissioner? This we fear cannot be explained. That courtesy so indispensable in civilized communities; that respect due to the official character of a public agent; the regard due to the justice and reputation of the United States, have been violated in this instance.

A formal demand should have been made for these documents, and if refused, measures should have been adopted to prevent their being sent out of the territory, but the person of the Ex-Governor should have been held sacred. His public functions had ceased, but his private rights were in full force. Such proceedings are only known in despotic governments. If, however, the imprisonment of Colonel Callava can be justified, what defence is to be made at the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus? an infraction of the very palladium of our liberties— an act which General Jackson must be made to answer for by the Government, or his administration will be above all law and all restriction.

We forbear for the present to say any thing further on the subject. It will be examined by the competent authorities. We can only observe, that every act of violence and abuse of power is injurious to the character, the feelings, and the true interests of a free people.

(*From the New York Gazette.*)

NEW-YORK, OCT. 9.

COLONEL CALLAVA.

In the various remarks and disquisitions which have been published with respect to the recent affair of this gentleman, a worthy man and an able Judge, Mr. Justice Fromentin, has not escaped serious animadversion. The grave accusation against this gentleman has been, that having granted a writ of Habeas Corpus to bring up the body of Colonel Callava before him, which he found would be inefficient in the first place, and not warranted by law in the second, he has subsequently declared his opinion to be, that he ought not to have granted that writ.

First, we would beg to inform those who presume to arraign Mr. Justice Fromentin's conduct, that the writ of Habeas Corpus is not a process which is to be granted as a matter of course. Good and sufficient ground must be laid to show the applicability of the writ before it can issue. This was most solemnly determined by the English Court of King's Bench, in the recent case of *Ex-parte* John Cam Hobhouse, which is to be found in the 3d volume of Barnewall and Alderson's Reports. Thus, though the kindness and good nature of Mr. Justice Fromentin induced him to grant the writ, he knew, that in strict law, and upon this authority, he ought not to have done so, without sufficient ground being laid for the process.

Now, according to Mr. Justice Blackstone the writ of Habeas Corpus is a process granted, (on motion of Counsel shewing good cause) by the Court of King's Bench, *sedente curia*, or by a single Judge at Chambers, the Court not being sitting. This writ is directed to the gaoler, or other person having the custody of the prisoner, who makes a return to the said Court, or to the said Judge, setting out the warrant of commitment, and the cause for which the confined person is held in custody; upon which return, the prisoner is to show cause within three days why he should be discharged. If he show the illegality of his commitment on being brought before the Court or Judge, he is discharged; but if it appear that the cause of his commitment does not come under the cognizance of the Court, he is remanded.

Now, this being the law in all cases, let us see how it is applicable to the facts of the present.

We do not know to whom the writ of *habeas* in question was directed. All Colonel Callava condescends to tell us upon the subject is, that a writ issued; and he dares to assert in addition, that Governor Jackson treated that writ with contempt. The mode in which this contempt of Governor Jackson is insinuated, evinces the rancorous motive which dicatted the slau der. It is clear, however, that no return was ever made to the writ, and no argument on the case took place; because the Colonel was discharged out of custody on the papers being procured, which was before either return or argument could take place.

Upon a subsequent examination into the facts, of which Mr. Justice Fromentin ought to have been candidly informed by the Colonel's Counsel before the writ issued, he found the cause of imprisonment completely involved a question of privilege, on which he could not enter, and to which if he had, he must have returned the answer of the Court of King's Bench in Hobhouse's case; and, therefore, the Learned Judge, with the greatest candour, declared he had been wrong in acceding to the application. Thus, we shewed in Saturday's *Gazette*, not only was Governor Jackson perfectly justified in the firm and decisive course he adopted, by Colonel Callava's own shuffling conduct, but Mr. Justice Fromentin stands supported in his declaration by the first legal authority on this very point; and we congratulate our readers in having men and measures strong enough to defeat chicanery and guile, with constitutional laws, strong enough to support them in their conduct.

If, indeed, Colonel Callava had, under all the circumstances, sustained an illegal imprisonment, which we unquestionably doubt, his only remedy is by an action of trespass for false imprisonment against Governor Jackson; and we are convinced, that to a declaration in such a case, the Governor could plead such ample and sufficient justification, that no Jury would give the worthy Colonel a verdict for the smallest coin of the States.

One word more with the Colonel before we part. The tirade which he has published, has been ushered into the world with all the solemn mockery of an oath, unsanctioned by the real, legal and judicial attributes of an appeal to God. The Colonel has sworn on the responsibility of his head, which is too *empty* an asseveration to render him amenable to the laws of perjury, should he have been guilty of that crime.

STATE OF BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 20.

We continue to enjoy the greatest tranquillity, but we experience, at the same time, a great stagnation in commerce. All imported articles sell at a loss, in consequence of the exchange; and the demand for produce is so great that the high price does not admit the hope of a compensation by it for the losses on our sales of merchandise.

The bad state of the affairs of the Bank causes much uneasiness; and the statements put forth by that establishment are so unskilfully drawn up that they injure rather than serve its credit. We allude more particularly to the tarif, according to which this Bank pays its notes, a short extract from which will be sufficient to convince you of the impolicy of the Directors, who thereby confess that they cannot meet the demands of the holders of their notes, which are payable at sight. Thus for payment of a note,

	In Notes.	In Silv.	In copp.
Of 1,000,000 is given	800,000	150,000	50,000
100,000 - - -	75,000	15,000	10,000
50,000 - - -	40,000	6,000	4,000
10,000 - - -			10,000

In consequence of this mode of payment, it was in vain that notes to the amount of 800,000,000 were burnt; the discredit still continues, and silver disappears from circulation. Even copper carries an agio. From 7 to 8 per cent. is paid on silver, and as high as 28 per cent. on gold. This holds out no prospect of advantageous dealings, more especially as some Portuguese houses have just stopped, & fears are entertained for some foreign houses, the names of which I have not yet learned.

AUGUST 22.

From the fetes which are given by the Prince Regent and the military, it might be supposed that we were living in the most perfect security. Nevertheless, Bahia seems to set up for itself, and to disregard the authority of the Prince Regent. The dissention is so notorious, that the Buenos Ayres cruisers, which have a sort of tacit treaty of amity with Rio de Janeiro, treat the Bahians as a distinct people, and take their ships, while they allow the vessels belonging to this province to pass untouched. The Heroine of Buenos-Ayres, after capturing two Spanish brigs of war from Lisn, is said to have taken off Bahia a slave ship destined for the North of Africa. When it is considered that the spirit of the Cortes leads them to treat this country as a colony, there is reason to fear that we shall soon see a state of things here nearly approaching to anarchy. The people of this country are not fit for a constitutional system. Ignorance, venality, selfishness, and the most silly pride, are with them inherent vices, which seem rather to require a monarchical government, and which led us to anticipate great misfortunes, should the boundaries which retain them, if not in perfect order at least in a certain habitual route, be removed.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3RD.

We have received this morning the *Hanoverrische Nachrichten*, from which we extract the following particulars respecting his Majesty:—

"HANOVER, OCT. 26.

"On the 24th, his Majesty received visits from the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, and the Grand Duke of Weimar. His Majesty dined with the Princes now here, at one table, to which the Marquis of Londondery, Prince Metternich, General Count Tauenzein, &c. were invited.

"On the 25th, his Majesty gave private audiences to the Duke of Brunswick, and to numerous foreign Ministers and persons of distinction presented by them. Numerous presentations were also made by the High Chamberlain; among these were the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, three Princes of Bentheim, and Count Bentinck Rhoon. The same morning his Majesty was waited upon by his State and Cabinet Ministers, and by the Foreign Ministers at this Court.

"We flatter ourselves with the hope that his Majesty will come to this City to-day, and that he will honour the theatre with his presence. Dr. Blumenhagen has composed for his Majesty's reception, a prologue called '*The Royal Day.*' The opera of '*Tancred,*' is to be performed.

"From the preparations which are already made, it is not to be doubted that his Majesty will set out upon his return on the 29th.—It is his Majesty's intention, in passing through Gottingen, on the 30th, to stop some time to view the public establishments. His Majesty will stop that night at Munden.

"His Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg arrived here on the 22d, and the Grand Duke of Weimar on the 23d. His Royal Highness Prince Gustavus, son of the Ex-King of Sweden, accompanied by the Chamberlain, Baron Polier, has been here for some days. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz left this early yesterday, to return home. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand set out yesterday for Hamburg; but the axletree of the carriage breaking near List, by which accident one of the Archduke's people was injured, his Highness was induced to return to Hanover.

"On the 24th, in the evening, the Citizens had the happiness of being allowed to offer a serenade to their beloved King by torch-light, in the garden of Herrenhausen. Many hundred citizens had assembled for the purpose; and exactly at eight o'clock their procession set out, preceded by four bands of music, and accompanied by 600 torch-bearers, and marched through the garden of Herrenhausen to the Palace. His Majesty the King, who being scarcely recovered from an indisposition could not remain in the open air, advanced before the numerous assembly in the apartments of the Palace, and when he shewed himself at a half-opened window, was saluted by the citizens, delighted at seeing him, with loud acclamations. The music played the favorite popular tune of 'Heil, unserm Konig, heil,' (Hail, or health, to our King, hail!) All those present, in the overflowing joy of their hearts, joined their voices in chorus. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came himself out of the Palace, among the rejoicing citizens, and with his usual affability, expressed in the most gracious terms, the pleasure and satisfaction of his Majesty the King. The most enthusiastic acclamations of the transported multitude continued, and the popular air of 'Landesvater, Schutz, und Rather,' (the Country's Father, Protector and Counsellor,) was played and sung. When it was concluded, his Majesty opened both the wings of the window, and bowed to the citizens, who, charmed at being able to enjoy, without any obstacle, the sight of their beloved Sovereign, could not contain their joy. Some persons who thought they observed that the King wished to speak, commanded silence, and, as if by enchantment, a tranquillity, which nothing could have produced but the profoundest veneration, and the love of this people to the Sovereign, was observed.

"The King again graciously bowed to the people; and spoke the following truly paternal words, which his noble heart inspired:

"'I am recovered, and rejoice that I can be again among my Hanoverians, from which I have unhappily been hindered by my illness. I regret all the trouble they have given themselves, and thank them for it.

"'I gratefully acknowledge the love and attachment of my Hanoverians. I have always been a Hanoverian. I will live and die a Hanoverian.'

"Those truly Royal words, pronounced with a distinct and powerful voice, excited in the hearts of all, feelings which no pen can describe, and which only those who were witnesses can conceive. The general joy was redoubled, and the whole of the procession retired, with hearts full of the most pleasing feelings at the happiness of this evening. The citizens will gratefully celebrate, in future, the remembrance of this day, on which the King again expressed, and in such a manner, his paternal sentiments towards his faithfully devoted subjects."

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. Those of Wednesday are still due.

The following are extracts:—

"PARIS OCT. 30.

"The accounts from Barcelona, Barcelonetta and Tortosa, are more deplorable than ever; the contagion makes the most appalling progress. The unburied bodies form a mass of putrefaction which corrupts the whole atmosphere. It is in contemplation to lay Tortosa in ruins, by bombardment; which it is hoped, will purify the air. The Authorities have refused to extend the circle formed by the cordon.

NORTH AMERICAN EXPEDITION.—MONTREAL, AUGUST 23.—A letter has been received from a person belonging to the expediton under Captain Franklin, across the continent of North America, dated in June last, on the borders of the barren ground, only 15 miles from Hearn's River, in about 64. N. lat. and 110. W. long, from Greenwich. All the members of the Company were in good health and spirits, and had passed an agreeable winter, living on the flesh of rein deers, which animal abounds in those regions, and passed the encampment of the party, in immense droves. The encampment was made in Sept. last, when further progress became impracticable. The party consisted of Captain Franklin and two or three Naval Officers, one seaman, nineteen Canadian *voyaguers*, and 17 Indians, making in all forty persons. They were to commence during June, their passage down Hearn's River.

CHEAP PROVISIONS.—In a town in the North of Devon, it was lately announced by the public crier, that prime joints of mutton were to be had at 2½.; and we know of a person who purchased a fine wether's leg of mutton, at Tiverton, for somewhat under that price.—In Exeter market last week, prices were as follow:—Beef, prime cuts, from 5d. to 6½d. per lb.; Mutton, from 4d. to 5d.; Pork, 3½d. to 5d.; Turkeys, 3s. 6d. to 9s.; Geese, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Ducks, from 3s. to 5s. per couple; Fowls, 2s. to 3s.; Roasting Pigs, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Butter, 9½d. to 11d. per lb.; Eggs, 1s per dozen.—*Plymouth Journal.*

PIRACIES OFF THE COAST OF AMERICA AND IN THE WEST INDIES.

(FROM THE NEW YORK ADVERTISER OF OCT. 10.)

Extract of a letter to the Owners of ship Orleans, dated New Orleans, 9th Sept. 1821.—"We have just received information that the ship Orleans, Captain Snell has arrived at the Turn.—We have no communications from the Captain, but we are credibly informed that off Abaco, the ship was overhauled by a privateer of 14 guns. The pirates confined the Captain and crew in the ship's cabin, broke open the hatches and plundered and destroyed about one half the cargo, the most valuable goods were removed on board the Pirate, the bulky and less valuable part were thrown into the sea. It is stated that it was the intention of the pirates to have sunk the ship and destroyed the crew, but they were prevented by the appearance of a large ship heaving in sight, upon which they released the Orleans and went in pursuit of the ship."

This is a most daring act, and should, we think, be directly communicated to the government, with the further information, that daily practices of this nature occur in the Bay and Gulph of Mexico. From circumstances [illegible] have come to our knowledge since the ship [illegible] left the Balize, we believe that the robbery o[illegible] ent of specie, and one She had on board a large a[illegible] made certain information whilst they were lying [illegible] the Balize, which gave rise to the belief that th[illegible] at the Balize, Captain Somers, a respectable p[illegible] overheard one of them say, that [illegible] large sum of money to beat sea that [illegible] Capt. S. felt satisfied that this sailor [illegible] a small schooner that was cruising off th[illegible] some of his piratical comrades; and that he [illegible] they were waiting for the Franklin, with the [illegible] ledge that the specie was on board—we were pleased when we heard of her safe arrival at Philadelphia. These things should be represented to the authority at Washington. It is highly discreditable that the government within their own waters should permit the existence of such outrages—they can plead no excuse: for these things have been repeated for years in the Gulph of Mexico, and they cannot be ignorant of the shocking and dreadful excesses that have been often practised.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER OF SEPT. 10

The Orleansis not yet up, nor is there any material alteration in the statement given from report, and that from Captain Snell; the extent of the robbery we hope, however, to find, on examination, to be less than the general supposition.

(FROM NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.)

ENGLISH TURN. SEPT. 7.

Arrived, this afternoon, brig Clarissa Ann, Captain Green, 56 days from Greenock. Cargo, coals and dry goods, to Denistoun, Hill and Co.

Captain Green states that his vessel was robbed of goods to a large amount probably 20,000 dollars) by a small piratical schooner off Cape Antonio, Aug. 28. The schooner was manned with twelve or fourteen Spaniards, well armed with muskets, cutlasses, &c.—They took the flag, most of the captain's and seamen's cloathing, watches, &c.—in short every article of value they could lay their hands upon. Capt. G. adds that the conduct of the pirates was outrageous in the extreme, threatening them with death in case of secretion of articles enquired for. A few hours before the schooner had robbed the English brig Neptune, Capt. Kelly, from Jamaica, bound to St. John's, N. B. of all their clothes and 5000 dollars in specie.

Where are our cruizers? Will not our government take prompt steps to protect our defenceless coast, and save our citizens from similar depredation? Who can hear of the recent outrages committed by these desperadoes, without feeling degradation that picaroons occupy our Gulph and rob our citizens with impunity?

(FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE, OCT. 10.)

Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, Naval Commander at New-Orleans, on hearing of the piracies committed on the ship Ordeans and brig Clarissa Ann, immediately dispatched orders to Lieut. Commandant James Ramage, of the schooner Porpose, lying at Ship Island, and directed him to proceed in immediate pursuit of the piratical vessels. He also gave similar orders to Captain Stevenson, of the ship Ohio, arrived at Philadelphia from New-Orleans, to be handed to the Commander of any United States vessel with which he might fall in on his passage.

ANOTHER PIRACY.

Captain Cushing of the schooner Milo, arrived at Bath, from Matanzas, reports that on the 20th ult., when 16 hours out, the Pan of Matanzas bearing S. W. 10 miles, he was boarded by a row-boat from the shore, manned with 10 men, armed with muskets, swords, pistols and knives; they cut and knocked down several of the crew and drove every man below. Having left two men on board, the remainder boarded the brig Mechanic, Purrington, of Portland, (which was in company) and remained on board about four hours. They then returned to the Milo, and robbed the captain of his money, 30 dollars, watch, and clothing. several articles from the crew, all the cabin stores, and nearly every thing that was moveable.—They then left the schooner, and proceeded towards the shore. Captain Cushing saw three of the men in Matanzas, and also the boat, which was 25 or 30 feet long, and was carried out in February last from Baltimore, in the schooner Iris of that place.

HAVANNAH, SEPT. 14.

On the 30th ult. arrived here the French brig Narcisse, from Monte-Video, with the master and crew of the English brig Alligator, of and for Halifax, Coulson, from Jamaica, which, after doubling Cape Antonio, was fallen in with by two small pirates, armed with blunderbusses, muskets, and sabres. They took possession of the Alligator, plundered her of every thing useful, and treated the people, particularly the master, in the most shocking manner. At last money was found on board, and being satisfied with it, they suffered the brig to pursue her voyage in that state, but in endeavouring to get from the shoals and rocks where she had been detained, she struck on a rock and bilged. The master and crew took to their long-boat, and were fortunately picked up by the Narciss, and brought into this port.

HALIFAX, OCT. 3.

The British brig Roberts, Baxter, arrived at St. John's, New Brunswick, from Jamaica; was plundered on the 24th of August, off Cape Antonio, of 1,000*l.* in specie, by two piratical cruisers, which robbed a female passenger of money, clothes, &c., to the amount of 200*l.*

EASTPORT, SEPT. 15.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of the brig Indian Chief, Captain Samuel Leeman, from Kingston, (Jamaica), and likewise stated that he was robbed of 2,200 dollars; since which Captain Leeman has furnished us with a particular account of the barbarous manner in which he and his crew were treated by the pirates, as has also Captain Stewart, late of the schooner L'Abdere, who was a passenger on board. It appears that they were all threatened with death, and several were badly cut and bruised. Their treatment being similar to that received by the crews of the Æolus and Francis, published in our last, the gentlemen will excuse our not giving their statements in full. In addition to the 2,200 dollars, Captain Leeman was robbed of cash, clothing, &c., to the amount of about 80*l.*, and Captain Stuart of property amounting to about 50*l.*; they were, in fact, stripped as well as the crew of every thing excepting what they had on.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 25.

The brig Caledonia, Captain Warner, of Philadelphia, while lying lately in the harbour of Havannah, was boarded at night by fourteen robbers, armed with pistols, cutlasses, and daggers. The Captain of the Caledonia was the first person that was knocked down, after which all hands were put in the [illegible]castle, and Captain Warner and the mate [illegible]dered of every thing, and the vessel robbed of [illegible] boxes of candles, and her stern boat. They however, on the next morning, recovered 33 of the boxes, and expected to get the remainder, in the circumstances of one of the gang turning evidence against the others. Captain Shaw, of the Alert, of Philadelphia, was robbed the same night of about 1,600 dollars worth of property. There has been seven or eight others vessels robbed both at sea and in the harbour of Havannah within the space of a week, and the like depredations are nightly committed.

SEPTEMBER 26.

PIRACY.—Mr. George Elfe, who was a passenger in the schooner Evergreen, previous to her capture by the pirates (as announced in the Courier of the 23d ult.) has arrived at Charleston (South Carolina) from Havannah. While on board the piratical vessel, he asked the first Lieutenant where they were bound, to which he replied, that they would carry the schooner (Evergreen) to the same place where they had carried two other American vessels about twelve days previous. The piratical vessel afterwards fell in with the smack Two Brothers, of New York, bound from Havannah to Tortugas, which hove to after about 30 muskets were fired at her. Mr. Elfe requested the Captain of the privateer to permit him to go on board the smack, to which he consented, but would not suffer him to take an article of the property belonging to him consisting of clothing, books quadrant, charts, bedding, &c., leaving him only one shirt, one pair of trowsers, and one jacket saying that was plenty for him.

Mr. Elfe has stated the principal facts of the capture of the Evergreen, and has father furnished the Editor of the *Charleston Courier* with the following list of piracies committed in the vicinty of Havannah:—

The schooner Hatch, arrived at Havannah from Philadelphia on the 29th ult. was boarded off the Double-headed Shot Keys, by a small piratical vessal, of about ten tons, and manned by twelve men, who robbed the schooner of every article they could lay their hand son.

The hermaphrodite brig Doiphin, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, arrived on the 28th, was boarded off Cape Antonio, by a schooner of about 25 tons, manned with 20 men; who searched the vessel for money, splitting open the captain's writing desk & committing other excesses: the mate received several stabs in the back, and the men were severely beat, and hoisted up by the neck to compel them to discover where money was concealed.

A Dutch brig, and a New York schooner, arrived on the 27th, had both been plundered of rigging, clothing, provisions, &c.

An English brig, arrived on the 29th, was boarded off Cape Antonio, by a schooner of about 20 tons; the captain was thrown down the main hatchway, the crew beat most unmercifully, and the brig robbed of every articld they coule lay their hands upon.

[From the Board of Lloyd's, Nov. 1.

The Canteleu, of Rouen, arrived from New Orleans at Havre the 21st ult. about eight leagues West of the Havannah, fell in with a pirate, which robbed her of her guns, boats, provisions, and all that could be taken away. They also robbed the Captain and crew of all their property, including the specie intrusted to the Captain.

MORNING CHRONICLE, OCTOBER 18, 1821.

The Subscriptions to indemnify Sir R. Wilson amount already to upwards of 4,000*l.* In the additional List published by us this day are the names of the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Thanet, Lord King, Lord Robert Spencer, Messrs. Abraham Roberts, M. P., T. W. Coke, M. P., Daniel Sykes, M. P., Marmaduke Wyvill, M. P., &c. In a very short time the sum calculated on will be raised.

This is a very different result no doubt from that on which Ministers calculated, and it will go far towards counteracting the despotic system embraced by them respecting the army. The army belongs, it is true, to the King; but the army of a free country ought not to be subjected to arbitrary treatment. Whenever such a system is resorted to, the people ought on their part to meet it with the proper corrective. It is their interest that British Officers should remain strangers to that submission which is incompatible with the feelings of a Gentleman and the principles of a good Citizen; and they are therefore bound to indemnify all who, like Sir Robert Wilson, are made to suffer for their refusal to relinquish their honour and their principles.

Had there been no subscription on this occasion, the less wealthly Officers of the Army must at once have inferred that they could only escape ruin by an unqualified obedience at all times to every whim and caprice of the Court. But this subscription will teach them, that the public will not suffer them to be made the victims of any such whim or caprice; and will resist every attempt to punish them, except for acknowledged military offences, and after a regular investigation.

The vote of an Officer in Parliament would be as much at the command of Government as that of the Secretary of the Treasury, if the principle of dismissal without cause shewn were to be adopted. The pretence to independence, if made, would only excite a laugh.

The American Papers abound with accounts of piracies committed along the southern coast of the United States and in the West India Seas, and loud complaints are made against their Government for not taking the necessary steps for putting a stop to this evil. In another column our readers will find copious extracts from these papers on the subject alluded to.

As public opinion must be promptly attended to by the Government of the United States, we make no doubt that it will avail itself speedily

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of all the means at its disposal to put a stop to this evil. But while so great a portion of South America remains in an unsettled state, great facilities must necessarily be afforded to pirates, and it will be no easy matter therefore to purge the seas of them.

Much mystery seems to hang over this subject. Don Onis states, in the Memoir to which we lately alluded, that piratical expeditions were openly fitted out in the port of Baltimore, and that citizens of the United States embarked extensively in them. The citizens of the United States may now, therefore, be suffering from a system which they themselves in a great measure created.

Public rumour says, that a young Lady, who attends a shop in Grafton-street, of exquisite beauty, and highly accomplished, is about to be married to a Noble Lord, for some years past a resident in this city, and a principal leader in the fashionable circles.—*Dublin Patriot.*

One of the Papers informs as that an eminent artist is painting a *handsome likeness* of Sir John Silvester, the Recorder of London.

LOVE AND MADNESS.

A Correspondent, who favours us with his name and address, has conveyed to us the following melancholy and extraordinary narrative:—

Miss——, daughter of a respectable professional Gentleman of B——, near Grantham, had for a considerable time with the approbation of the family, received the address of the Rev. Mr ——, Clergyman of the same village. This Gentleman left his house on Friday evening last on horseback, but shortly after called on Miss——, who accompanied him, as was supposed by her family, for an evening walk. Her not returning home at the usual time, only excited an ordinary degree of surprise; her absence was accounted for by supposing, from their extreme intimacy, that they had gone off to Gretna green, as their intended union had not met the entire approbation of the Gentleman's friends. The Gentleman's horse having been found turned out in a neighbour's close naturally strengthened the above supposition. Inquiry was then made at all the neighbouring inns where it was likely to obtain post horses, but no intimation could be obtained. The mystery was not of long continuance, for at five o'clock on Sunday morning, the father of the young lady was called from his bed, and to his soul-sickening surprise was told that his daughter would be found dead in the neighbouring plantation of Mr. F——. A candle and a lanthorn were immediately procured, when the information was found to be too true: the lady lay as if asleep, with her head upon her arm, which was bloody, wrapped in Mr. ——'s surtout and handkerchief. It appears they had both taken a large quantity of laudanum. The laudanum swallowed by the unhappy lady had taken effect, but the stomach of the gentleman had rejected it while he lay in a state of insensibility by her side, on recovery from which it is said he made an effectual attempt to cut his throat, which accounts for the lady's arm being found bloody. He is now at his own house. The effair will undergo the scrutiny of the Coroner's Inquest, which will be attended by two physicians and two surgeons, when this melancholy and distressing affair will meet further elucidation. As the young lady was in the habit of compounding her father's medicines, her access to laudanum is easily accounted for. The Reverend Gen. who was only Curate of B , was it seems, originally brought up to the law, which, from conscientious motives, he left for the Church. His character is exemplary. The age of Miss ——was 25. When she was removed to her father's house she was not quite cold, appeared asleep and as blooming as when alive, but in a short time her colour fled, and she assumed the appearance of death. By this dreadful affair, the deceased's family, which is large, is involved in great sorrow and distress."—*Traveller.*

OCTOBER 19, 1821.

Love and Madness.—We have now no motive to conceal the names alluded to in the melancholy narrative which we yesterday afforded, under the above heading. The name of the Lady was Miss Anne Wright, of Bottesford that of the Reverend Gentleman who is Curate of Granby (not of Bottesford), *Towne.* A Coroner's Inquest has been held, and the verdict is, "Died by taking poison in a state of insanity." We are informed, that a few little points afforded us yesterday, in reference to personal character, may possibly be not altogether correct; but as the evidence under the inquest will doubtless reach the press, these will be rectified in course. The Reverend Gentleman was examined by the inquest.—*Traveller.*

Matrimonial Caution.—The following Advertisement appears in the last *Exeter Alfred:*—"Whereas Elizabeth, the wife of Ambrose Shere, of Collumpton, Devon, did, on the 29th day of August last (being the twentieth time!), Elope from her said husband without any other provocation than that of her own procuring, and that she thought her said husband was too old to deserve that name (being 78); and she being lost to duty and virtue, as also insensible to shame and brutality, her adviser hath occasioned her disgrace and ruin. This is to Caution all persons not to trust her on my account, as such debt or debts will not be paid by me; and as the said Elizabeth Shere may assume some other name, it is proper to observe, that she is about 54 years of age, short in stature, thin in face, flattish nose, watery eyes, bad teeth, squints a little, and cannot read or sew without spectacles; she continued about Collumpton until the 14th September and then left the town. Witness my hand—Ambrose Shere. Dated Collumpton, 9th October 1821."

OCTOBER 20th.

We are sorry to find that the spirit of violence, which for some time disgraced the country of Limerick, is beginning to appear in the country of Waterford. On the night of Sunday last the house of Mr. Green, within about half a mile of the town of Dungarvan, was attacked by a gang of ruffians, armed with pistols and swords, and having their faces blackened. Mr. Green happened to be absent at the time of the attack, but there were several ladies in the house, and also a brother of Mr. Green, who has for some time laboured under a certain degree of mental debility. This young gentleman, undressed and wholly unarmed, rushed upon the robbers, and knocked down one of them; but at the instant he was fired at by another of the gang, and severely wounded in the shoulder. The ruffians then proceeded to pillage the house; and, that they might effect their purpose with greater safety and ease, they caused all the ladies to leave their beds, and put them all into one room, where they locked them up, without allowing them to dress themselves. The ladies were, however, with this exception, treated with a shew of civility. Property to a considerable amount was carried off. Surgical assistance was as promptly as possible afforded to the wounded gentleman, and we are happy to add that no serious danger is apprehended from the wound.

The heads lately exposed on the gates of the Seraglio were those of Veli Pacha, the son of Ali of Janina, and of his son Mehemet Pacha. Their death has been provoked by the intrigues of Ismael Pacha, and of Bekir Theiokador. They had insinated to the Divan, that Veli and his Son had deposited a sum of 5,000,000l. at Santa Maura, of which they declared the English General, Sir F. Adam, to be heir in case of their death. A negotiation to remove the money had been entered into with the Turkish Chiefs whom we have named. They contended that Pacha being a slave employed by his Highness the Sultan, was not likely to make a will, except in favour of the Mosques, and in consequence they demanded the deposit. The reply was, that Veli and others could not be divested of the property. A second demand was made, a reply was given, and the Divan, in order to cut the knot of the difficulty, ordered the heads of the two persons to be cut off who had been employed to refuse the treature.—French Paper.

Duel.—It is with sincere regret we have to state that a duel was this morning fought near Belview, in this country, between Patrick Donelan, Esq. of Ballyeighter, and Edward Callanan, of Eyrecourt, Esq. when, on the first discharge of pistols, Mr. Donelan's ball entered the heart of his adversary, who, we need scarcely add, expired on the spot.—Galway Chronicle.

Extract of a Private Letter, dated Rathkeale (County of Limerick), Oct. 14:—

"We are here in the utmost consternation. Mr. Going, who has been the Chief of our County Limerick Police, has been murdered in the most shocking manner. He had been removed from his command within the last week, in consequence of inefficiency, and replaced by Major Stuart. Mr. Going this day rode into the country, as he had been accustomed to do, and on his return was shot dead between two and three o'clock in the day! This town is now in a state of the utmost alarm. All the arms that were in the possession of our country gentlemen have been taken by nightly bands, and nearly 200l. worth of powder has been bought and distributed in this county amongst the disturbers. My brother has just returned from viewing the body of poor Going. He was shot within one mile and a half of this town, and under circumstances of peculiar barbarity. He received nearly fifteen musket balls, and had his thigh shattered by slugs. I am unable to describe the state we are reduced to. I sleep every night with a brace of pistols loaded at my bed's side, and a Queen Ann sabre. Going went yesterday to Limerick, and dined (on his return here, last night) with Mr. Waller, from whose house he was literally dragged this morning to the fatal spot. His murderers were dressed in white shirts over their clothes."

We regret to find that the diabolical spirit of insurrection and outrage begins to prevail in this hitherto peaceable county. Last night the house of Edward Harnett, Esq. at Sandville, near Castle Island, was attacked by a number of ruffians, who suddenly broke in and seized Mr. Harnett in his bed----in this struggle to secure him in the dark, they tore off his shirt. In this condition however, he effected his escape and fled to Castle Island (a distance of better than two miles), where he alarmed the inhabitants, many of whom having armed themselves and joined him, went in pursuit, and at a place called Glansharoon, they came up with those miscreants, who were in great force; many shots were exchanged on each side, and the insurgents ultimately effected their retreat without any loss that can at present be ascertained.—Kerry Paper of Thursday.

THE TIMES.

OCTOBER 27, 1821.

THE MOCK PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

Mr. ex-Sheriff Parkins, with a love of truth superior to all motives of gallantry, has burst the bonds of Platonic affection which tied him to the Princess Olive, and appears in the rank of her enemies. In a long letter, the style of which is somewhat ex-gramatical, the ex-Sheriff labours hard to prove his quondam friend to be a mere ignorant impostor. What the ex-Sheriff says is possibly perfectly true, but the lady may fairly complain at receiving a wound from such a quarter. She may well exclaim, in the language of a celebrated heroine

"Non te dignum, Chærea,
"Feeisti: nam si ego digna hac contumelia
"Sum maxume, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen.'

We positively will not translate this for the ex-Sheriff: he must apply to his ex-friend Olive, who, though she may be, to use his uncourteous language, "a very bad English scholar," may possibly be a very tolerable Latin one.

To the Princess herself we have little to say, except to advise her, now that her claims to an alliance with the Royal Family of England seem likely to be disallowed, to cultivate with all possible zeal and ability her new connexion with the royal house of the Polish Poniatowskis. The last male of that race perished in the river after the battle of Leipsic; but with a little of her usual industry, the fair Olive cannot fail to find the solemn document in which he acknowledges her as the true and legitimate heiress of all the family dignities and privileges.

OCTOBER 39, 1821.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Olive Wilmott Serres Poniatowski of Cumberland and Warwick on Saturday drove in her royal carriage, from Mr. Davis's, 45, King-street, Soho, to his Majesty's ancient prison the Fleet in virtue of a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued by one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas!

AUGUST 17TH.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN PORTUGAL.

In three successive Numbers (the 26th, 27, and 28th ult.) of the Lisbon Paper called *The Diario do Governo*, we find the Articles of the Law for protecting the Liberty and preventing the Abuses of the Press, which had passed the Cortes, after long discussions, and received the royal sanction on the 12th of July.—This Statute contains 63 Articles, and of course embraces a great variety of details. We shall content ourselves with giving the substance of the most essential of them, without specifying local regulations, or copying obivious inferences.

The first Article declares that every Portuguese, after the Publication of this law, may print, publish, buy, or sell, in the State of Portugal, any Books or Writings, without previous censorship. The Second Article secures the copyright of original works, or translations to individual Authors, or their heirs, for 10 years, and to Literary Societies for 70 years. The property thus constituted in literary Productions is protected from the violations of literary piracy, by providing that the persons who pirate a Work shall lose all the copies of it, and if they do not amount to a thousand, pay for the deficiency. The fourth Article provides, that every Work printed in the States of Portugal shall bear the date of the Impression, and the name of the printer. Thirty milrees is the penalty for a breach of the enactment. The seventh Article imposes on the Author or Editor, or in case they are not forthcoming, upon the Printer of any work, responsiblity for any abuses of the press which it may exhibit in the cases determined by the subsequent provisions of the statute. The Publisher or Bookseller is also responsible for such books, prints, or stamps as they may sell, though executed abroad. The second title of the law relates to the abuses of the Liberty of the Press, and their corresponding penalties. These abuses, says the 8th Article, may be committed:—1 Against the Roman Catholic Religion.—2. Against the State.—3. Against good morals. 4. Against individuals.—The Liberty of the Press is abused in the case of Religion, when the whole or any one of its doctrines are denied: when false doctrines are stated and defended; or when the name of God or of his Saints is blasphemed. The first case infers a punishment of one year's imprisonment and a fine 50 milrees; the second a punishment of eight months' imprisonment and 50 milrees; the third four months' imprisonment and 50 milrees; and the fourth, a penalty of 50 milrees only. The Liberty of the Press is abused where the State is concerned:—1. By exciting the people directly to rebellion.—2. By provoking them directly to disobey the Laws, or the constituted Authorities.—3. By attacking the form of Representative Government adopted by the Nation.—4. By defaming or insulting the National Congress, or the Chief of the Executive.

The first species of seditious publication is visited with five years' imprisonment, and a fine of 600 milrees; the second with three years' imprisonment, and a fine of 400 milrees; the third with one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 200 milrees; and the fourth with three months' imprisonment, and 100 milrees of a fine. Public morals may be outraged—1. By publications attacking the Christian morality of the Universal Church, and 2. By obscene prints or books. The offence in the first case infers a fines of 50 milrees; and in the second of 40, 30, or 20 milrees. The Liberty of the Press may be abused aganist individuals—1st, by imputing to them crimes which might be made the subject of criminal proceedings, which is to be visited by a fine of 100 milrees; 2dly, by imputing to them vices or defects which may expose them to public hatred or contempt, which is punished by a fine of 80 milrees; & 3dly, by insulting them in terms of contempt or ignominy, which may be punished with 60 milrees. Besides this protection, individuals attacked by the abuses of the Press may have redress by a civil suit. The 19th Article, which follows immediately the provisons just enumerated, is extremely important, and deserves the serious consideration of all who would legislate anew on the subject of the Press. It is henceforth no libel in Portugal to publish offensive truth, for truth may be pleaded as a complete justification. It is needless to mention how opposite this is both to the spirit and practice of our law, where the defendant on his trial for libel is never allowed to bring proof in support of his statements, and where it has been sometimes announced as an axiom—"the greater the truth, the greater the libel." The following are the words of the Article:—"He shall be exempt from punishment who can prove the crimes which he has imputed, when they are against the State, or consist in abuses of authority, committed by a public Functionary, and in other cases, when the fact imputed shall have been proved, in an anterior judgement, there being no inclination to offend."

The next title of the Statute relates to the Court appointed for the trial of libel. The cognizance of offences of the press is committed to Councils of Judges of fact, which are to be created for this purpose in certain districts pointed out in a table attached to the statute. In each of these districts there are to be two Councils of Judges of Fact; one consisting of nine, and the other of twelve. To each there shall be a Judge of Right or Law. These Judges of Fact are to be elected by the people. They are to consist nearly of the same class of persons, and to perform generally the same functions, as our Juries. The mode of electing the Judges of Fact, the combination of their functions with those of the Judges of Right, and the regulation of the judical procedure in which they figure, are extremely complicated, and would excite in their details little interest among English Readers. The Judge of Right or of Law regulates the trial, and passes sentence.

The 60th article creates a special tribunal to protect the freedom of the press, composed of five members, named by the Cortes in the beginning of each Session. The members are to enjoy 600 milrees annually. Their duty will be to hear appeals, to apprise the Cortes on doubts that may arise on the law, and to present at the beginnig of every Session a report on the state of the press, the obstacles to be removed, and the abuses to be remedied.

VARIETIES.

MR. AND MRS. MAHOMED'S INDIAN SHAMPOOING BATH.

(*New Times, August* 6, 1821.)

Brighton—S. D. MAHOMED, Shampooing Surgeon, a native of India, grateful for the Patronage which has been conferred on him for many years by the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, begs to inform them that the well-known Indian Medicated Vapour Baths, originally introduced by him into this Country, are removed to a new and spacious Building erected for the purpose, 39, EAST CLIFF, where his Establishment is re-opened on an extensive scale, and with superior accommodations. Ladies are attended by Mrs. Mahomed! The soothing efficacy of the application of steam to the human body has been long known in the Eastern parts of the world; medicated with fragrant herbs of peculiar virtue, the vapour is rendered more beneficial, whilst the addition of Shampooing the various parts of the body enveloped in steam, augments its sanative energies throughout the whole animal system. In Rheumatism Paralytic, Gouty affections of the extremities, Stiff Joints, old Sprains, Lameness, White Swelling, Aches and Pains in the Joints, in short, in all cases where the circulation is languid, or the nervous energy debilitated, its effects have excited astonishment. Statements of many of the cures effected by Mr. Mahomed, have been drawn up by the restored patients themselves, and attested by eminent Medical Gentlemen; a Pamphlet containing the most remarkable of the cures is to be had at the Establishment.—Invalids may be accommodated with apartments in the House, commanding a delightful and extensive Sea view, and fitted up with every attention to comfort and convenience.—Common hot and cold Seawater Baths, the Douccbee Shower Bath, &c, on the usual terms.

It has long been recommended by several experimental agriculturists, particularly on the continent, to *reap corn before it is perfectly ripe*; and it is stated by them that many practical farmers have this season obtained an immense advantage by adopting this process, the theory of which may be comprised in the following particulars, as given by M. Salles, of the Agricultural Society of Beziers:—"Corn, reaped eight days before the usual time, is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threaten it at that time: this is only accidental; but a positive advantage is that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and it is never attacked by the weevil. The truth of these assertions has been proved by the most conclusive comparative experiments upon a piece of corn, one half of which was reaped before the usual time, and the other half at the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. The first portion gave a hectolitre of corn more for half a hector of land. Afterwards an equal quantity of flour from the wheat of each portion was made into bread; that of the corn reaped green gave seven pounds more than the other in six decalitres. Lastly, the weevil attacked the corn which was cut ripe; the other was exempt from it. The proper time for reaping is when the grain on being pressed between the fingers, has a doughy appearance, like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same manner"—*Bath paper.*

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